THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938—VOL. XXXI, NO. 31

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Reich Claims U-Boat Parity With Britain

Action laid to Germany's fear of rising power of Russia's big fleet of submarines.

LONDON, Dec. 31—Announcement of Germany's intention to build more submarines came as a shock to the British public, but did not surprise naval experts, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The naval authorities have for some time realized that Germany was building submarines at such rate that the 45 per cent tonnage ratio which Germany conditionally accepted under the Anglo-German naval agreement of 1935 would have been exceeded unless Germany altogether ceased building submarines.

Under the 1935 agreement the German Government reserved the right to equal tonnage in submarines to the whole British Empire, "in event of a situation arising which, in their opinion, makes it necessary for Germany to avail herself of her right to a percentage of submarine tonage exceeding 45 per cent." In such case it is laid down there must be "friendly discussion" between the two Governments.

"Friendly Discussions" Began

A British naval delegation went to Berlin Thursday for these friendly discussions, but it is not disclosed what reason the German Government has for requesting them.

In the absence of any official statement three explanations are advanced here, one, that Germany fears the growth of the Russian submarine fleet which is now said to be the largest in the world, though a considerable part of it is at Vladivostok; two, that Herr Hitler is giving a gentle hint to Britain of what would happen to merchant shipping in the event of war; three, that he is giving a warning to the United States in connection with the latter's indignation at pogroms, activity in organizing an anti-Fascist front at Lima, and the threat to concentrate a large fleet in the Atlantic.

Cruising Range Limited

Of these three reasons the first is thought to be the most probable here. Nearly all German submarines, though new—none built before 1935—are small, ranging from 250 to 750 tons, which means that their seagoing radius is limited. Germany in fact, though its present submarine tonnage is only 45 per cent of the British, has 71 under-water ships built and building, compared to Britain's 69.

If fresh submarine tonnage, which amounts in all to about 45,000 tons, is allotted to the small type of vessel, it will be assumed here that the move is directed primarily against Russia; if an intermediate or larger type, then the inference will be that Germany's eyes are toward Britain and the United States.

British-U. S. Axis Assumed

In this connection it is noted here that a German naval officer writing in the Kölnischer Zeitung, tacitly assuming the existence of a London-Washington axis, lumps the British and American fleets together and compares them category by category with the combined fleets of the two axis powers, Germany and Italy. He ignores the French Navy.

The proposed increase in Germany's submarine tonnage would involve a corresponding reduction in some other category, so Germany's total tonnage shall not exceed 35 per cent of Britain's. This question is understood to be the one to be dealt with in the "friendly discussions" at Berlin.

A proper balance between the two navies would be almost preserved if Germany refrained from building one battleship or four Category A cruisers. In view of the fact that Germany has recently shown considerable interest in both these classes of vessels, however, it is expected that reductions will be arranged regarding smaller cruisers and destroyers.

NBC Lists 32 Talks By Roosevelt in 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company announced Dec. 29 that President Roosevelt spoke over its facilities 32 times during 1938. This brought his total radiocasts over NBC since his inauguration to 157.

In all, the company carried 333 radiocasts by Federal executives and legislators during the first 11 months of 1938.

These figures, the announcement said, underscore "the vital importance of radio in maintaining a bond between a government and a people."

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 2, a legal holiday.

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Three Big Farm Groups Unite on Leading Issues

All want to retain Farm Act but changed in varying degrees—Sharpest cleavage comes on compulsory crop control—Soil conservation also causes some difference.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Farm organizations may be expected to stand together on some important national issues that are to come before the next Congress, judging by the positions the three leading farm groups have taken in their 1939 programs as drafted at their recent conventions.

Although the Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farmers' Union differ in their proposals for amending the present Farm Act, none of them wants to see the act scrapped at once. Naturally, the Farm Bureau goes farthest in defending the Act as a whole, since it had the chief part in drafting it, but both Grange and Farmers' Union record themselves as in favor of retaining what they regard as its workable features. They merely want to see it amended to correct what they regard as defects. The Grange would like to see a long-term substitute program worked out eventually.

Crop insurance, the activities of the Surplus Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Soil Conservation Program are approved by the three organizations. But Grange and Farmers' Union want to see the Soil Conservation Program based on land use and not used as a means of crop control. Provisions of the Farm Act to find new industrial uses for agricultural products by the establishment of four regional laboratories meet with general farmer approval. Both Grange and Farm Bureau mention them with favor in resolutions.

On the big question of compulsory crop control the groups differ. This basic disagreement cannot be maintained, observers note.

The Grange wants the Act amended to avoid the possibility of regimentation and to give farmers a greater degree of self-determination. Farmers' Union people agree in objecting to crop limitation but go off on a line quite different from that taken by the Grange, asking for a guarantee to the farmer of his cost of production. They also endorse the domestic allotment plan as a means for disposing of surpluses abroad.

Farm Bureau and Grange, which are the two most important farm groups in the country, are in agreement on a fundamental proposal; both want to bring into closer cooperation the big economic groups agriculture, labor, and industry. The Grange mentions also the consumer as a group, and the Farm Bureau surely wouldn't object to having "Mrs. America," with a market basket on her arm, step into the conference.

The objective of the two farm organizations is the same! To bring about balance and understanding

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Bank Life Insurance Plan Ready for Test in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Following the precedent of Massachusetts, savings banks in New York will begin writing life insurance policies for residents and regularly employed workers on or about Jan. 9.

Authorized by the 1938 Legislature under the Livingston-Piper Act, five savings banks are gearing their institutions to handle this service, and it is expected that 15 or 20 more will issue policies. Proponents of the plan drawing on the experience of the system in Masaschusetts, expect it will make possible the purchase of life insurance at a rate roughly one-fourth below that of commercial agencies. Its friends hold it will be of great benefit to the working people in the Empire State.

The New York Savings Bank, The East New York Savings Bank, its two branches, and the Lincoln Savings Bank, with its three branches will issue the policies in New York City. Purchasers of insurance will be limited to a maximum of $1,000 in any one bank or a total of $3,000 in the aggregate underwriten by three or more banks.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who urged passage of the bill establishing the system, ceremoniously made the first application for a policy in this state here Thursday. Mrs. Lehman was named as beneficiary.

Lieut.-Gov.-Elect Charles Poletti, who also advocated passage of the enabling act; Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance; State Senator and Judge-Elect Jacob Livingston and Edward A. Richards President of the East New York Savings Bank, were among those attending the ceremony.

"We stand at the beginning of a new era of insurance in New York State," Mr. Pink, declared. "We are, with Massachusetts, creating a precedent that will be followed the country over.

"Savings bank life insurance is not intended to compete with ordinary insurance. It rounds out a circle of vital insurance service. Its purpose is to enable the lower income groups to provide protection for their families at the lowest possible rate consistent with safety."

Paul A. Taylor, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, has been named by Mr. Pink as head of the Savings Bank Insurance Division of the State Insurance Department.

Private commercial insurance officials, when asked to comment on the new system, said they could not make an official analysis before a thorough study of data. But they added, off the record, that the "so-called facts" promulgated by friends of savings bank insurance prove inaccurate on close examination and collation. They held that the New York insurance plan will be more expensive than that in Massachusetts, since "the system there is known to be subsidized by the State."

Figures published in a folder,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Outlook Bright For '39 Trade In Bay State

Associated Industries sees both employment and earnings near levels of 1929 era.

From a close study of its index of orders, supplied by 200 large manufacturing plants, and from an examination of other factors, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in its annual business forecast, predicted today that industrial employment and earnings in the Bay State in a few months will "approximate the levels of 1928 and 1929."

While the Association found that business now is 10 per cent under the levels of 1936 and hence considerably below the period of 1928-29, it said it expected a rapid increase in activity during the first few months of 1939 that would bring back an approximation of the boom days of a decade ago.

Such a vista was regarded cheerily by the Association. It spoke in its formal statement of the "bright prospects" and "favorable economic outlook" for the new year, being apparently undisturbed at its prophecy of a return to the days that immediately preceded the international economic collapse.

Association's Forecast

The Association, the largest organization of industrialists in New England, made its prediction in the following statement:

"While the indices for industrial employment, earnings and orders are at the moment about 10 per cent under the corresponding period two years ago, there are reasons to believe that these indices in Massachusetts will approximate corresponding levels of 1928 and 1929 within the next few months.

"Practically every index is showing an upturn, and in view of the absence of many unfavarable factors, there is apparently no reason why continuance of this trend might not be expected for several months in 1939, with increased employment, and earnings and expansion of purchasing.

"Industry in Massachusetts is still feeling some apprehension because of taxation and inflationary tendencies in the monetary system. This is noticeable in long-term planning. A most hopeful sign, however, is the better understanding that exists between labor and management, as shown by the definite efforts on the part of both labor and management to avoid the labor difficulties that occurred on previous years.

Political Aspects

"There is also a hopeful feeling that the better balance between the two major political parties in Congress indicates a swing away from radical legislation and experiment in government. When these factors and trends are examined and weighed, the outlook for the immediate future for Massachusetts industry seems bright."

The reference to labor and management was regarded as in line with recent statements by leading members of the Associated Industries that they favored co-operation with labor unions, instead of continued warfare. During the business rise two years ago, many firms which opposed employee organization into unions were shut down by strikes.

Accompanying the Association's

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

He Means Business

By a Staff Artist

Intimate Message from Washington

President and Hull Hope to Halt Dictators and Plan to Do This, but What Will Congress Say?—That's the Question

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The turn of the year brings a moment of respite in the hurried corridors of the State Department—a moment for looking back and looking ahead—back over a year of momentous changes in American foreign policy and ahead to a year dominated by a grave question, whether Congress will support the changes.

The Lima Conference is over—a floral dove of peace brooding over the chamber where United States diplomacy suffered some unhappy moments of uncertainty but finally obtained the substance of its desires. Cordell Hull is on the high seas coming back to the State Department helm for a diplomatic period which may make him a dominant Democratic Presidential probability for 1940, or leave him in the wake of an American reversion to isolationism.

Relations with Germany, said the Reich Government last night cannot be improved until Secretary Ickes is rebuked by the American Government. Relations with Japan are newly brought to a point by the definitive note just delivered by Ambassador Grew in Tokyo.

The year's end finds United States diplomacy armed with a positive program of action against totalitarian aggression. So far as State Department and White House are concerned the die has been cast and the course charted. It is to be aggressive resistance against the aggressors with everything except military weapons. The plans are drawn for economic sanctions against Germany, for extensive aid to China, for substantial aid to Loyalist Spain.

An imposing armament program dramatized to the nth Degree by skilled Rooseveltian stage management is intended to give weight to the foreign policy chart. It isn't all dramatics either. The 20,000-flying-students-a-year program provides the tinsel and the gilt, but while such schemes make the headlines the substantial steel units of the second largest navy in the world are being fitted into new formations to give maximum strategic implementation to the foreign policies.

Seeks Aid of Churches

Utilizing every possible agency, President Roosevelt is invoking even the big church organizations in his mobilization of the energies and influences of the Nation. He has already used the Roman Catholic Church to counteract Italian press jibes at results of the Lima Conference and is sending two Roman Catholic prelates to Latin America as emissaries of the Good Neighbor policy. If they need implementing they will have it in the form of four slim new cruisers of the fleet which will shortly make the rounds of the Latin-American ports.

But what will Congress say to all of this? It is positive American initiative in world affairs, initiative which makes Washington the center of world attention. The time has come where little more can be done until opinion crystallizes in Congress. Speculation is active. Recent polls of public opinion appear to indicate to many observers that Munich and its aftermath have blasted the average American out of his complacent isolationism and made him ready for a world role. But there are rumblings of substantial opposition. Republican shafts at the Hull Trade Agreements program are being sharpened.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg has been conferring on the advisability of making an issue of the $25,000,000 loan to China and the plans for extensive loans to Latin America. Official solicitude for Jews in Germany has had its critics as well as supporters. And will the Catholic hierarchy be satisfied to see American wheat thrown into the military balance in Spain against General Franco?

Neutrality Act Under Fire

The Administration is not certain of the outcome, but it is sufficiently confident to have decided to interpose no objection to Congressional reconsideration of the whole Neutrality Act. One report is that Congressional sentiment is so strongly in favor of lifting the Spanish arms embargo that the Administration hopes to see the whole Neutrality Act swept out of the window in a wave of general revulsion against the Spanish feature alone. At least there is a good prospect for revision of a type which would release, rather than restrict, American initiative in the campaign against the totalitarians.

Whatever the prospects—and they remain controversial—action on the Neutrality Act is likely to be the test. The national defense budget will probably provide a minor skirmish on foreign policy. But after Munich few legislators are inclined to take a very strong stand against an armament program if it is palpably for national defense and not for pump-priming or governmental economic control.

The foreign policy opposition, properly so-called, will make its big stand, if at all, on the Neutrality Act with a demand for more rigid restraint on the Executive. If the opposition either fails to develop, or is defeated, the net effect will be one of Congressional approval of the campaign against totalitarianism. Such approval leaves President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull leading a world rebellion against the now triumphant dictators. Disapproval takes the backbone out of general resistance and renounces American opposition until the dictators approach the American Hemisphere.

Joseph C. Harsch

British Plan Co-ordination Of All Transport Systems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Merger of all forms of commercial transport, road, rail, air, and water, under one powerful unified control, enters the Government's plans here.

Rumors to this effect, current for some weeks, were given sudden official stature by a statement made by Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, when submitting to the Transport Advisory Council the claims of the railways for relaxation of statutory restrictions on their rights to lower or raise charges and pay rates.

Mr. Burgin said that in his view there is a case for some material relaxation of freight charge rules—provided, he declared, "due regard is had to the ultimate objective of the co-ordination of all forms of transport."

It now becomes clear that the Government intends to draw up transport regulations which will gradually and logically lead the industry toward this "ultimate objective" of converting the sketchy jumble of regulations and fixing the firm outlines of a unified design, which can then be filled in with little difficulty.

Rail Problem Dominant

As Mr. Burgin's statement shows, the case of the railways is being tackled at the present moment.

In the air the step has already been taken. Imperial Airways and British Airways, this country's two biggest air lines, are soon to be absorbed into a public corporation, managed by a council nominated by the Government.

Ministry of Transport experts are at present engaged upon an investigation into present and future possibilities of canals and the measures needed to unify and rationalize what is at present, through no particular fault of its own, a muddled and flagging section of the industry.

Apparently left out of immediate considerations, the coastal shipping industry raises its own voice in demanding a place in the Government's plans.

"Traders cannot afford to consent to any transport rearrangement which fails to secure to them a well-equipped and efficient coastal service as an alternative to other forms of transport," declares a statement issued by the Coastal Trade Development Council.

Road Regulation Difficult

Road transport has not had so much limelight recently, except at the receiving end of complaints by the railways that while one form of transport (the railway) is hampered by freight and wage restrictions, another (the roads) is relatively free to compete with the railways on what terms it likes. But the transport Ministry is not losing sight of the fact that the roads themselves have claims to make.

The present position of road haulage is that hours of work are strictly regulated by a law which is difficult to supervise, that rates can be fixed at whatever charge the individual trader thinks fit. On the other hand, the road industry points out that regulations governing their trade number more than 2,000, that haulers' licenses have to be renewed at frequent intervals and that when these licenses come up for renewal, haulers must reveal a full list of their customers and their charges in open court. Moreover, commercial road transport pays £35,000,000 a year in taxes on trucks and petrol.

A new contribution to this road-rail discussion has been made by Sir Charles Stuart-Williams, ad-

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Food for Spain Sent in British Good-Will Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—A good-will food ship carrying provisions for needy families in Government Spain sailed from London today en route to other British ports prior to sailing for Spain.

The ship carries a £5,300 cargo, this amount having been raised in London alone within three weeks. Efforts are now being made to raise funds, for a further ship to sail Feb. 1.

At a conference held here to organize the scheme, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent Member of Parliament and writer on economics and sociology, as President, told her audience that since the greater part of Spain's agricultural land is in the hands of Gen. Francisco Franco, both the normal population in Government Spain and the 3,000,000 refugees need to be provided for during the winter.

The urgency of this food problem has been widely brought home to the British people by the film, "Blockade," which shows just what it means to have nothing to eat. This film, which disclaims partisanship, is nevertheless about present-day Spain, and is an indictment of a war which uses starvation as an instrument of warfare.

Place of WPA in Music: Private Teachers Ask Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Widespread objection to the Federal Government's music teaching program may be overcome by co-operation and vigilance on the part of private teachers and local WPA Administrators, the Music Teachers' National Association was told here at a convention session devoted to recent and proposed Federal ventures in the field of music.

Bitter complaints from New York, Florida, and Arizona of lessons furnished free to persons able to pay for them, unqualified instructors, use of public schools as private studios, and loose threats on the part of WPA officials that the "day of the private music teacher is over" were offset by news from the Oregon Music Teacher Association of an effective solution for similar problems.

After a survey of abuses, Mrs. Ella Connell Jesse, President of the Association, told the conference, the Oregon WPA adopted a registration system, available for inspection by private teachers, to insure that no pupils are enrolled who are able to pay. In the future, WPA music teachers must successfully pass auditions and are forbidden to accept fees for lessons given in public school buildings.

A less successful story of Music Theater Association intervention in WPA Administration came from New York. Homer G. Howe, Chairman of the Council of New York Music Teachers Associations, charged the WPA authorities there with ignoring protests against Government competition and not only giving lessons to those who could afford to pay for them but permitting the solicitation of pupils of private teachers.

Because of WPA aid, the United States is experiencing the greatest musical renaissance in its history at a time when other nations are suppressing free development of the arts, Charles Seeger, Assistant Director of the Federal Music Project, told the music teachers.

Dry New Year Toast to Miss Willard

CHICAGO (AP)—When the bells ring in the New Year several hundred thousand women in the United States, its possessions and Canada will lift glasses of milk, soda pop or fruit juices in a toast "to the ever-living memory of Frances E. Willard."

This mass gesture was planned to inaugurate the centenary celebration of the birth in Churchville, N. Y., on Sept. 28, 1839, of a red-haired girl who was to devote her career to crusades for temperance, women's rights, justice, education.

Headquarters of the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sponsoring the year-long celebration, has urged its half million members to drink the toast at home with friends or in special gatherings of temperance workers.

At Miss Willard's former home in Evanston, Ill., national officers will lift their glasses to her portrait over the fireplace.

Miss Willard is the only woman whose statue stands in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol. From coast to coast there are 263 memorials—hospitals, schools, parks, fountains—to her crusading spirt.

She helped found the world's W. C. T. U. in 1883, and at her passing in 1889 she was president of both it and the national.

U. S. Warns Japan It Will Guard Rights

Demands conference of all powers on East, or penalties for treaty violations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Japan was informed that its role as "the agent of destiny" can never be admitted by the United States in a firm definitive note delivered at the Foreign Office in Tokyo today which in effect offered Japan a choice between two alternatives:

1. A general conference of all powers interested in the Far East at which the United States would recognize both the actuality and the desirability of changing situations and conditions provided they are brought about by "peaceful negotiations and agreement."
2. Penalties for treaty violation and for illegal denial of equality of opportunity in the Far East which the American note states categorically have taken place.

The text of the note was made public here as soon as word had been received from Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo that he had succeeded in delivering it to the Japanese Foreign Office. The text was cabled to him yesterday with instructions to do his utmost to deliver it before the long Japanese New Year holiday.

Replies to Japanese Note

It was in reply to a Japanese note of Nov. 18 which attempted to explain away specific instances of alleged discrimination charged in the American note of Oct. 6, and which expounded the Japanese doctrine a "new situation" and a "new order" in the Far East which would have to be recognized by outside powers.

The American note delivered today in Tokyo passes over the specific instances of discrimination and turns to the broad issues involved. It is notably conciliatory in tone in the sense that it stresses American willingness to consider treaty revision and changed situations if brought about in orderly fashion and suggests the holding of a new conference.

This phase of the note reflects a desire here to open up as honorable a means as possible for Japan to abandon its course of militaristic aggression in China.

But if this tone of conciliation and this emphasis on revision of the status quo was the velvet glove, then the balance of the note was the figurative iron hand of uncompromising insistence on American rights

Basic Principles Unassailable

"Fundamental principles, such as the principle of equality of opportunity," the note declared, "are not subject to nullification by a unilateral affirmation."

"This Government does not admit," it says at another place "that there is need or warrant for any one power to take upon itself to prescribe what shall be the terms and conditions of a 'new order' in areas not under its sovereignty and to constitute itself the repository of authority and the agent of destiny in regard thereto."

The note points out that the whole body of Far Eastern treaties "may be said to have constituted collectively an arrangement for safeguarding, for the benefit of all, the correlated principles on the one hand of national integrity and on the other hand of equality of economic opportunity." "Experience has shown," it continues, "that impairment of the former is followed almost invariably by disregard of the latter."

The result of such impairment of Chinese sovereignty, and of such "unilateral" revision, is, according to the note "unquestionably discriminatory, in its effect, against legitimate American interests."

Little Room for Argument

Not only does the note brand Japan guilty of discrimination, but it also outlines the manner in which it has acted "to disregard and even to declare nonexistent" American and other foreign rights guaranteed by treaty.

The note is definitive in the sense that it leaves no opportunity for argument. It states flatly that Japan is guilty of discrimination and violation of treaties with the United States. The implication is obvious. Either it must abandon these practices complained of, or face the consequences.

Those consequences are in the making here, although not specified in the note. They involve a combination of substantial aid to China with imposition of economic and financial penalties on Japan. Action under Section 38 of the Tariff Statutes permitting trade embargoes has already been tentatively planned in complete detail.

In conclusion the note reads:

"The Government of the United States has, however, always been prepared, and is now, to give due and ample consideration to any proposals based on justice and reason which envisage the resolving of problems in a manner duly considerate of the rights and obligations of all parties directly concerned by processes of free negotiation and new commitment by and among all of the parties so concerned.

Way Is Still Open

"There has been and there continues to be opportunity for the Japanese Government to put forward such proposals. This Government has been and it continues to be willing to discuss such proposals, if and when put forward, with representatives of the other powers, including Japan and China, whose rights and

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Wang Ching-wei asks peace talk on Tokyo terms: Page 3.

U. S. Splits on Easing Quota To Admit German Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Influential forces in this country are today lined up here for and against opening the doors of the United States as a refuge for the persecuted Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, making New York City, melting pot of the Nation and containing the largest Jewish population of any city in the world, the battleground of the protagonists.

Many of these forces are working in the open to aid the oppressed; others, equally powerful, are using skillfully-directed propaganda to influence through indirect suggestion oppositon to easing the quota system in behalf of the refugees. This, in turn, has made for strong repercussion in small trade and labor circles, with the result that in these latter two quarters there is an outspoken anti-Semitic movement that, aided by Nazi and Fascists adherents, has become a striking development in New York City.

Thus arrayed, both sides are working overtime, with the most important men and women in the social and religious life of the city united—Protestant and Roman Catholic for the first time—urging help and homes for the stricken Jews east of the Rhine, while labor and small shopkeepers throughout the five boroughs voice alarm lest the opening of the floodgates of immigration to these refugees add new woes to the labor and small trades situations.

Praises Christian Unity

Samuel McCrea Cavert, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and one of the foremost religious and social workers in the country today praised the action of the Protestants and Roman Catholics when they made a joint statement through their official agencies last week protesting against the treatment of the Jews in Germany and appealing for justice for them.

"I believe this was the first time when the Protestant and Roman Catholic bodies in America have ever united in a joint statement to the American public on any subject whatsoever," Mr. Cavert said. "I regard it as a matter of great significance that they should have found a common platform in connection with their concern for fair treatment of the Jewish people."

Mr. Cavert said he saw "some signs" of the rising of anti-Semitic feeling in the United States, but was more impressed by the evidence of a strong determination among leaders here to resist any such development.

Christian as Well as Jewish

"The proposal put forward in several important quarters to permit refugees from Germany into this country in excess of the present immigration quotas is apparently being resisted by a large section of our population," he continued. "My impression, however, is that this opposition is not due to anything which could be described as anti-Semitism, but rather to the general and quite understandable fear that unemployment might be made worse.

"In the matter of refugees, it is distinctly encouraging that at last the American public is coming to realize that the problem is a Christian as well as a Jewish one. The best available estimates indicate that nearly one-half of the present or potential refugees from Germany, including Austria, are not members of the Jewish religious community. While classified by Germany as non-Aryans, because of Jewish ancestors or intermarriage, they are Christians. There are believed to be about 385,000 of them who belong to the Christian community."

Miss Mary van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation and Associate Director of the International Industrial Relations Institute, urged an international relation plan for these refugees as something that was essential and declared that the United States must insist that it be worked out.

"Pending the effort to deal fundamentally with the problem of economic insecurity," Miss van Kleeck said, "it is unfair to force the small business man and the unemployed industrial worker to bear the burden of the migration forced by European Nazlism and Fascism fostered by the Munich Agreement.

"Politically, it is essential that we lay the responsibility for a world plan for refugees upon those responsible for Munich.

Is Threat to Liberty

"An international plan for migration must be the next step in order that opportunities for employment may develop as rapidly as possible without danger to native workers. Meanwhile, no opportunity should be lost to bring home to small business men, professional and industrial workers in the United States that anti-Semitism or antagonism against any race is the beginning of denial of the liberties and opportunities of all workers in the nation. America's tradition of hospitality to the migrant must be kept alive as an added stimulus toward the international economic co-operation and the resistance to the aggressor which must be the beginning of the solution of our own economic insecurity."

Miss van Kleeck declared that if anti-Semitism was becoming articulate in this country, it was a new and natural result of the prevailing fear of economic insecurity—not a reversal of the long-time national American characteristic of hospitality to strangers from overseas.

"We shall overcome anti-Semitism and its disastrous results in our own civil liberties only by full recognition of the basic economic problem which gives rise to it," she declared.

"Population is a national resource. Our country has grown by immigration. A worker and his family are both producers and consumers. If producers are unemployed, and consumers cannot buy, the problem is not to be solved by suppression of a racial group nor denial of the right to migrate in search of jobs and food. The problem is to be solved by putting producers to work and giving them the wherewithal to purchase the products of others' labor."

Save for certain radiocasts and publications by individuals distinguishable for their anti-Jewish tendencies, the most outstanding efforts to bring the anti-Semitic movement in the United States out into the open so that it can be destroyed have been made by the American Jewish Congress, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is President and Miss Lillie Shultz is Director of Research.

Survey of Propaganda

One of its most notable works was embraced in a survey of anti-Semitic propaganda in this country this year, which was prepared under Miss Shultz' direction for consideration of the delegates to the 138th session of the annual Jewish Congress.

The report draws a parallel between Germany and American Nazi programs and declares that both are "anti-Semitic; anti-liberal and anti-democratic," adding that they "may be outwardly ridiculous, but, more important, they are inherently dangerous and viscious." It charges that the largest and best organized of these anti-Jewish organizations is the German-American Bund, with 57 active branches ranging the country from New York to Los Angeles.

The report quotes a resolution adopted at the sixth national convention of the Bund calling for a Gentile-controlled America and charging that the public press and radio are under the "powerful influences" of Jewish advertisers, stockholders and political powers and are "not free to render a proper service as American institutions."

Light List of Bills Prepared for House

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maybe the new Congress won't be so busy after all. The Bill Clerk's office disclosed that House members have turned in about one fourth as many bills as usual for introduction on the opening day.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

JUST OUT! The Old Farmer's Almanac 15c

By Robert B. Thomas for 1939

Standard Perennial Information on Sun and Moon Phases; Length of Days; Tides; Planets; Eclipses; Church and State Holidays; Historical Dates; Postal Rates; Courts; Cooking Recipes; Long-Range Weather Forecasts, etc.

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THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

34 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

The Week in Focus: Congress Comes to Town

Another Congress

Two vital documents threaten to collide at the Government Printing building. One is the President's message to Congress; the other is the report on politics in relief by the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas would like to have his relief report on the desks of each Senator next Tuesday, when the Seventy-sixth Congress convenes. The President's message has a deadline, so it will get the right of way. But there is a dramatic political symbolism in the competition of these two documents at the printer's. It limns, inadvertently perhaps, the apparent agitation of the Administration about the relief report and its own rumored determination to suggest reforms in the relief setup before Congress can embarrass the New Deal and write in its own relief ticket.

* * *

Late in the week considerable credence was given to the story that the Administration would propose non-partisan boards to administer relief throughout the nation. It was believed by many competent authorities that some such move by the Administraton was possible, at least before Congress was asked to vote a supplementary relief appropriation to wind up the fiscal year, an amount estimated in some quarters as likely to total about $600,000,000.

Coming Events

In addition to the relief report, which is expected to make important disclosures but not to involve the federal administration directly, Congress will be called upon to do renovation and repair work. At least, the statement of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and certain utterances of administration leaders, indicate that this will be the case. The Administration gave vague signs that it might submit to minor changes in the Wagner Labor Act, the Social Security machinery and other New Deal legislation. Senator Vandenberg provided some inkling of the opposition program when he said he would call upon Congress to reorganize the relief system, curtail extraordinary executive powers granted the President, amend the Social Security law, repeal certain taxes such as the undistributed profits levy, deny the President discretionary powers in identifying an aggressor and explore the possibility of advancing a scheme of profit sharing in industry.

* * *

By piecing together various hints and statements of Administration supporters, it seemed likely that the new Congress would ask for little important new legislation other than that dealing with enlargement of naval and military forces and with the reorganization of the executive departments of the Federal Government.

Ringing Out the Old

This week was largely a holiday sandwich—or, if you like, a strange interlude between a double-header Christmas weekend and another double-header New Year weekend. New York City, chief guage of the nation's holiday temper, was predicting the highest festivities in many a year. Nineteen thirty eight closed to the accompaniment of business indices on the upgrade: steel production after diving below 30 was a 52 per cent of capacity; the stock market buffeted by a couple of confidence-shaking dramas, was nevertheless ticking away at 25 per cent ahead of last year's level; money circulation for November stood at $6,700,000,000, just about a record figure. Minor barometers indicated good weather. Nine New York theaters this week played to nearly 700 standees at a matinee performance, a post-depression precedent. United Airlines reported a 40 per cent boost in passenger traffic over last year; railroads were hooking up extra sections for the holiday influx and outflux.

One of the chief depressive factors in the United States was perhaps the continued low level of farm prices. Administration farm leaders indicated it might be necessary to ask for a $750,000,000 appropriation for farmers' benefits—these to induce compliance with 1940 acreage reduction.

Rebel Offensive

Wheels turned within wheels this week. As France was occupied with a possible Italian threat to French Somaliland, Italy is said to have given the signal for the long foreshadowed Rebel offensive in Spain. The Rebels seek to drive a wedge into Catalonia from Tremp to Tarragona on the sea. Although Italy withdrew enough of its troops to satisfy Great Britain's insistence upon non-intervention, it was nevertheless Italian troops who bore the brunt of the fighting that resulted late in the week in the capture of Granadella, about 30 miles from Tarragona. This little town, tree crowned after the fashion of the Catalan hills, is called by competent authorities a key point in the Republican communication system between Barcelona and Valencia. The Government which the Spanish people voted to power at the polls more than two years and a half ago, now holds about a third of Spain. This week's fighting nicked 100 square miles from that territory.

Two reasons, at least, enter into Italy's reason for pushing an offensive in Spain at this time: (1) The Italian people are tired of the Spanish involvement and want to be done with it. (2) An Insurgent victory at this juncture might strengthen Italy's hand in any Franco-Italian bargaining over colonies.

Franco-Italian Discords

In 1915 with the outcome of the World War very much in doubt the Allied nations eager, for any possible side strength, signed a treaty of convenience in London. Article 13 read:

"Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation by way of an extension of her possessions in Erythraca, Somaliland and Libya and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies."

This week Italy remembered that article, and reinvoked its provisions to press new demands upon France and to give turbulent Europe its weekly crisis. Italy proclaimed that the 1935 Laval-Mussolini colonial agreement, which had injected a peaceful interlude into protracted Franco-Italian post-war enmity, no longer held. France thereupon became keenly aware of 400 or 500 Italian troops who had been encamped just inside French territory in French Somaliland since January 27, 1935. New fears were aroused by stories of Italian broadcasts in Ethiopia allegedly designed to stir the natives to hatred of the French.

French apprehension about Somaliland and especially the city of Djibouti, terminus on the Red Sea of the Addis Ababa railroad, was reflected in the reported doubling of French naval and military forces in the disputed area. Meanwhile the French chargé d'affaires, Roger Cambon, called at the British Foreign Office, and announced with great firmness that France would not welcome any effort of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to attempt mediation of France's altercation with Italy when the British statesman visits Dictator Mussolini in Rome about Jan. 11.

Franco-Italian tension has been fed by many roots. There was that cry of "Tunisia, Corsica, Nice" in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on November 30; there followed fulminations in the press of both nations related to this coveting of French territory; then there was the recent proclamation that France would not yield an inch of its land to Italy. Now there is the projected trip next week of France's Premier, Edouard Daladier to Tunisia and Corsica with a naval escort, termed by Signor Gayda, Fascist Editor, a provocation toward Italy. The week ended with Italy's colonial aspirations sweeping eastward in Africa toward the Red Sea and with the issue in deep doubt.

Lima Trophies

The Eighth Pan-American Conference was demobilized this week. Former Gov. Alf M. Landon, American delegate, hopped a plane at once, bringing back a kitten as sort of a loving cup. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and head of the American delegation, tapered back by way of ceremonial dinners and testimonials. Principal tangible achievement of the conference was the so-called Declaration of Lima, under which the American nations "reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which solidarity is based"; and "their decision to maintain and defend them against all foreign intervention." It was further affirmed that upon the appearance of any crisis, any American nation may ask for a conference of all the signers.

* * *

No hard and fast treaties or conventions were signed. Greatest gain may ultimately prove to lie in the working demonstration supplied by the United States of its Good Neighbor policy. Argentina, dependent upon totalitarian nations' purchases, objected to the first draft of the declaration—a draft that would have pointed the finger unmistakably at certain dictatorships. Rather than sign a declaration without Argentina—rather than dictate to the Western Hemisphere, Secretary Hull submitted to modification of the sterner document.

* * *

All told there were 110 declarations, resolutions and recommendations signed in 13 weeks of effort. Proposals for an American League of Nations, for sanctions against aggressors and for an Inter-American Court of International Justice were not acted upon. Subjects dealt with extended from the Declaration of Lima to the authorization of a contest to produce a hymn to peace.

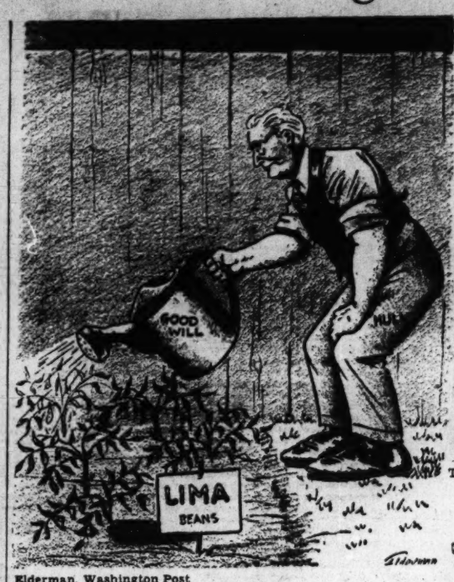
More Periscopes

German submarines are not happy memories ot othe world. They recall the U-Boat blockade that spread like wildfire from the Irish Sea to the Mediterranean during the World War. They suggest the Atlantic crossing of the Deutschland—a major harbinger of the U-boats that ultimately brought the United States into the war. This week there was more about German submarines. Germany wants more underwater craft. The Anglo-German naval treaty stipulated that Germany should build only to 45 per cent of British submarine tonnage—unless, some situation arose which compelled Germany for its safety to go above that percentage. In the latter case Germany was to notify England. This it has done. Some reports are that Germany would build to 100 per cent of Britain.

Germany has actually been building submarines at a rapid clip. In accordance with the German tavtivs of presenting nations with accomplished facts, she may now merely be seeking British endorsement of what she is doing anyway.

Christmas Postscript

This was the week after Christmas, the week of digging out from under wrapping paper, the week when father went back to find out how to run the electric train he bought Junior, the week when factory whistles drowned out Christmas carols. It was the week when the world came out from under the friendly Christmas mistletoe and discovered another kind of mistletoe growing ever bigger and better—that of war planes overhead. President Roosevelt, for instance, announced completion of plans to train 20,000 air pilots in the colleges. While ostensibly a civilian force, these proposed pilots nevertheless would receive opportunities to train further for commissions in the Army and Navy flying reserves. The project was evolved secretly by the Civil Aeronautical Athuority and it fits into predictions of huge increases in the nation's defenses.



Elderman, Washington Post

Sprouting

Thomas © 1938, Detroit News

Luckily There Is No War

Herblock, Cleveland Press

Yule Log

Duffy, Baltimore Sun

Mistletoe

Election and Labor Reform Sought in Hawaii by Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Establishment of a Territorial Department of Labor and enactment of a Territorial wages and hours law are advocated by Delegate Samuel W. King as among the primary duties facing the 1939 Territorial Legislature.

Before departing for Washington to resume his duties in the national capital, Hawaii's Delegate to Congress outlined a series of legislative objectives which he believes warrant attention by the Territorys legislators, and which may require Congressional action. Chief of Mr. King's suggestions are:

1. Revision of Hawaii's election laws and reapportionment of Representative districts.
2. Establishment of a department of labor and enactment of labor legislation.
3. Organization of a full fledged department of agriculture as part of the governmental structure of Hawaii.

In suggesting revision of the election laws and reapportionment, Mr. King advocates replacement of the present system of elections at large with elections by districts or wards. According to Hawaii's present system, Senators, for example, are elected at large from their respective Counties, which in the case of the Island of Oahu is the entire island. Mr. King advocates election by districts, to assure specific population areas of direct representation in the Legislature. According to this plan, the Island of Oahu would be divided into Senatorial districts, and each Senatorial candidate would confine his campaign to his particular district, instead of spreading his electioneering over the entire island.

Referring to labor, Mr. King said: "Our Territorial Government should have a strongly organized department of labor to co-operate with the Federal Agencies, to assure the workingman that his conditions of employment will be up to American standards. I believe that we should enact a local wages and hours law, providing for a maximum eight hour day, and that we should prohibit employment of children under 16 years of age in industry.

"The new Wages and Hours Act applies only to interstate commerce and exempts many classes of labor. There is a wide field open in which the Territory has jurisdiction and in which the Territory can take the lead in providing adequate safeguards for the interests of labor."

He foresees expanding opportunity for the people of Hawaii in diversified farming and he urges establishment of a Territorial department of labor to help them take advantage of new opportunities He said that this department should be charged with the responsibility of promoting and encouraging small farming and growing food crops both for local consumption and for shipment to the mainland market.

La Guardia Is Strict In Military Etiquette

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York remembered his military etiquette Dec. 29 when photographers asked him to pose.

"Major," they asked, "will you pose for us with Colonel Harrington (Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator)?"

Major La Guardia, a major in the World War, replied:

"Who am I to say? the Colonel outranks me. It's the old army game. Ask him."

The Colonel said "Yes."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Here's Your Hat, Must You Go? That's Cabinet Squeeze Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The squeeze-play is Washington's latest political technique. It is the method by which Cabinet officials, or others, are forced into resignations or retirements without being directly asked to do so by the only qualified person: the President. It is, in short, a scheme for remaking the Cabinet, primarily, in a New Deal mold without leaving the retiring officials grounds for open complaint.

Time was when the chief political technique between the Chief Executive and his Cabinet was far simpler. It might be called the straight-arm. If a President didn't like a Cabinet member, he told him so and called for his resignation. The retirement was immediately forthcoming, and there were few floral tributes exchanged between the principals. All was open, honest, air-clearing disagreement.

Now, as is well known, President Roosevelt is engaged in remaking his Cabinet. He is doing it by the squeeze-play method. The press and the sounding-boards of Washington gossip are the principal vehicles. There are certain Administration insiders who are very good sources of information to a few Washington newspapermen or—more accurately—to columnists. For months, if not for years, they have been talking about Cabinet departures. Now that the mid-term point has been reached their talk has been pointed—and productive.

The Drip, Drip on the Stone

Like tropical rain, or the incessant boring of the tireless termite, these rumors get under the skin of the officials under attack. Ultimately, perhaps without themselves admitting that they are acting as a result of the squeeze-play, the officials resign. Sometimes the officials are tremendously resistant.

Thus, although for several years Daniel C. Roper resisted "suggestions" that he should retire, he ultimately did so the other day. In its Dec. 17 dinner, the Gridiron Club caustically characterized the situation. They had a colloquy between Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, New Deal officials, in which the former got the Department of Commerce on the telephone and said, in consternation: "Dan Roper's still there!" "Yes," replied Mr. Cohen, "I guess we'll have to blast." The dialogue wast fictitious but the atmosphere accurate.

The previous retirement of Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, had also been preceded by insistent rumors. And the inside word was that Mr. Cummings, foreseeing a host of squeeze-play withdrawals rom the Cabinet, had got out ahead of the rush. In both these cases, the warmest sort of letters had been exchanged between the President and the retiring officials. All the outward amenities were preserved. Perhaps only in the political memoirs will the real details become known.

Has Its Cruel Aspects

One important aspect of squeeze-play technique is to leave the victim the prey to uncertainty. He simply cannot find out where he stands at the White House. He will be warmly welcomed there. But so will be his severest critics, the very men who are conspiring to eject him. And he doesn't know who has the inside track, suspects that he doesn't, finally retires in exasperation.

During the past week, there have been many tales of prospective retirement fed to the press, some sufficiently news-worthy as to demand publication. One story, two days after Christmas, was that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was on the way out, and this week, as in the preceding month or two, the fusillade has hammered away at Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War.

Mr. Woodring has been on tenterhooks. Almost every day his friends would call on him and say: "Well, I hear, right from the horses' mouth, that you're going to retire next week. How about it?" The Secretary would reply: "It's news to me. . . . You'd think they would let me know about it!"

First a Hint Then a Prod

If these preliminary squeeze-play tactics don't work, it is strongly suspected that a real hint comes at last from the White House. Oh, nothing to disturb the gentle odors of the letters of resignation and acceptance, but enough to produce the retirement. On top of the earlier, rain-drop period of suggestion, the barest hint is usually adequate.

It is, of course, perfectly easy and simple for a President to secure a Cabinet retirement just by asking for it. Cabinet-members hold office solely at the pleasure of the President. They constitute his official family. But simply because they make up his family, Mr. Roosevelt—who has an intensely developed sense of clanship—does not like to treat them roughly, to eject them by force. In fact, he has not liked to have them leave at all, and he has clung to his original team much longer than most two-term Presidents. This very desire to have departures harmonious has led to the squeeze-play method. The procedure, besides, has the practical advantage of leaving no visible scars. It might even be called the rubber-hose method of Cabinet corporal punishment.

Wolf Star Sets Speed Record

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Astronomers told yesterday of a rare, hot star speeding away from the earth at a rate of 124 miles a second, and a bright gas cloud, half of which vanished as if it had been sliced away with a knife.

The Wolf-Rayet star was recently discovered by the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory and Dr. Paul W. Merrill has shown it to be the fastest traveler of its type, by far.

"There are but a few of these 'wolf' stars," said Dr. Merrill. "Their atoms are highly ionized and they are at the high temperature end of the whole stellar sequence.

"Their atmospheres are composed chiefly of nitrogen, but are strong in hydrogen and helium—the gas on which the United States has a corner and which was discovered on the earth just 43 years ago.

"The 124 miles a second is minimum for this particular star, for this is its radial velocity, its speed in a direct line from the earth. If it is traveling at an angle to the earth, its velocity will prove correspondingly greater.

"Why is it moving so much faster than others of its kind? That's something we're interested in finding out."

Dr. Walter Baade told of observing a gaseous nebula, a huge cloud of gas and tiny particles, at intervals, only to discover that half of it had vanished.

"It was cut smoothly in half," he said, "as if someone had slashed it away with a knife. Three months later it was whole again.

"These gaseous nebulae have no light of their own, but if a bright, hot star is near by it excites the atoms in the gas so they give off light.

"My theory is that some large object, possibly a much cooler star, passed near the bright one, shutting off its 'exciting' force from half of the cloud, so that part gave off no light and we could not see it.

"If our observations had been closer together, I think we would have witnessed a gradual change. But we saw it only when half was dark, and when it was wholly bright again."

Ellen Woodward Takes Oath of Office

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, taking the oath Dec 30 as a member of Social Security Board, pledged herself to work for more aid for underprivileged children.

"The program should be extended in those states that are not yet taking part and, in all states, the program should be more fully developed," Mrs. Woodward said to those gathered to see her take office.

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Regard for Spiritual Values Urged as Guide to Research

Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31 — Sir Richard Gregory, retiring Editor of "Nature," the British journal of research, told American natural scientists that the virtues which must be prized most today if civilization is to survive over the law of the jungle, are regard for spiritual values, love of truth and beauty, righteousness, care for the suffering, sympathy with the oppressed, and belief in the brotherhood of mankind.

"Any nation or people which separates itself from the rest of the world in the name of race or religion and cultivates ideals of conquest by force in order to assert its claims," Sir Richard told members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, speaking officially as a delegate to America from the British Association, "is not assisting human evolution, but retarding it.

No Racial Boundaries

"Science has made the world one through the facilities of communications and transportation now available; and it recognizes no political or racial boundaries in its fields of knowledge. In the struggle for existence, man has survived because his physical structure and intelligence have enabled him, individually and in communities, to master the things which would destroy him. His social instincts have at the same time been extended from the family to the tribe, the nation and the empire, and will reach their highest and best when they embrace the world."

The language of natural science, he asserted, knows no political or racial boundaries but meets with universal understanding. "Both rightly and wrongly," he continued, "science has been blamed for much of the wastage of human life which has been brought about by the rapid applications of knowledge to purposes of peace and war. Men of science are, however, citizens as well as scientific workers; and they are beginning to realize their special responsibilities for securing that the fruits of their knowledge are used for human welfare.

Social Consequences

"They can no longer remain indifferent to the social consequences of discovery and invention, or be silent while they are blamed for increasing powers of production of food supplies, providing means of superseding manual labor by machines, and discovering substances which can be used for destructive purposes. It would be a betrayal of the scientific movement if scientific workers failed to play an active part in solving the social problems they are partly responsible for.

"Science is concerned with the progress of knowledge and the evolutio. of man not only in the past but also in the present and future. The idea that such development is possible is relatively modern. The chief philosophers of ancient Greece held that the Golden Age was in the past and that mankind was receding from it. It is quite possible that some savages have fallen from a higher to a lowel level of savagery, but this is an unusual course to follow. We need not believe that man has degenerated from a state of perfect knowledge to that of being 'born in sin and shapen in inquity,' or that the recovery of his lost position must be looked for not in this world but in the next. The adoption of the degradation doctrine is opposed to evolution as a whole and subservient to all progress."

Two Sides to Lima Conference—Work and Play

A Latin Welcome

Peruvian country folk greeting delegates on an excursion to Infiernillo, a gorge of the Andes where railroad and highway bridge a stream at a 10,000-foot altitude.

Conference Interlude

Left to right: Casto Rojas, Bolivian delegate; Eduardo Diez de Medina, Foreign Minister of Bolivia; Juan Antonio Buero, delegate from Uruguay; Armando D. Pirotto; Justo Pastor Benitez, delegate from Paraguay; Thomas Elio, delegate from Bolivia; and Isidoro Ruiz Moreno, delegate from Argentina.

By a Staff Photographer

The Pan-American Conference in Session

New U.S.-Mexico Airline Expected To Operate Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Opening of a new airline between Mexico City and the United States is expected by Jan. 15, it has been learned in well-informed circles here.

The new route will connect Mexico City and Laredo and will be installed by the Compania Aereas Mineras which has been operating between Mexican points for the past six years. Application to the United States Government for permission to open the line has been made and the Mexican Government has already given its permission, it is reported.

This application to Washington is said to be the first filed for an international line between Mexico and the United States since the agreement signed at Montevideo granting reciprocal rights to American nations in establishing new communications systems. Thus the United States Government is expected to permit the entry of planes controlled by a Mexican company in exchange for the Mexican Government's permitting the operation of the Pan American Airways in Mexico.

When the new route has been installed the Compania Aereas Mineras will connect Mexico City, San Luis Potosi, Torreon, Parral, Durango, Mazatlan, Chihuahua and Monterrey with Laredo and San Antonio by plane. It will also carry mail through concessions granted by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works and its owners anticipate the transportation of 50 per cent of Mexico's present airmail.

Planes flown will be eight passenger Lockheeds which will also furnish Wells Fargo Air Express service. President of the company is Gordon Berry, an American, who has been operating the inter-Mexican lines in recent years.

Installation of the new service is expected to increase air traffic between Mexico and the United States since it will connect with centrally located railroad centers in Texas.

British Taxes Exceed Levies On Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although taxes seem quite heavy enough in the United States, the bill paid by Americans, per capita, was considerably below that paid by citizens of Great Britain in 1937, according to a study made by the Federation of Tax Administrators here. Citizens of Great Britain paid $107 for all taxes, while those in the United States averaged $92.

The biggest difference in the two tax systems is in the sources of revenue, the study shows. In Great Britain, 34 per cent of the total collections came from income taxes; in the United States, property taxes contributed the largest share, or 38 per cent.

Hull Encouraged by Lima

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, (AP) — Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared Dec. 30, that the Americas should "be immensely pleased" by the accomplishments of the eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Mr. Hull, chief of the United States Delegation at the Conference which ended last Tuesday, was greeted by Ecuadorian authorities as he arrived on his way to the United States.

The Pan-American Conference, he said, "made it clear that the American nations are united in their effort to secure on this continent and throughout the world a system of international relations that will mean peace, economic and social security and friendly understanding and co-operation among the peoples of the American nations . . .

"All of us have reason to be immensely pleased and encouraged by the results obtained."

The Empty Gun

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A pistol cracked in Judge Francis Brown's Courtroom.

The bullet ripped through an indictment on a desk in front of the bench. An astonished prosecutor held the smoking pistol, a part of the evidence, in his hand.

When the Judge caught his breath, he quietly said:

"We thought it was empty; proceed with the case."

Seven States Seek Resurvey Of Colorado River Basin Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 31—Colorado River development has again become a major issue in Arizona since the Basin States Committee of 14 held a five-day conference in Phoenix and arrived at an agreement for revision of the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

If Congress revises the Act in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, the most important immediate result will be a three-year complete survey of irrigation and hydroelectric possibilities throughout the seven Basin States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

This survey, to cost $1,500,000, will be carried out by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which has already spent about half a million dollars on investigations along the same lines. It will be financed by the purchasers of Boulder Dam power paying $500,000 into a newly-created fund, every year until 1987.

For the first three years that annual payment shall be used for the basin survey. For 12 years thereafter it must be spent on development in the "upper" states of New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Thereafter it may be spent anywhere in the Basin.

An Additional Payment

In addition, the power contractors shall pay $300,000 annually to Arizona, the same to Nevada. This shall be in lieu of the 18¾ per cent of surplus revenues from power sales allotted to these states in the Boulder Project Act because one end of Boulder Dam is in Arizona, the other in Nevada. "Surplus" means revenue above interest and amortization charges on the whole project.

This feature of the Committee of 14 agreement must be ratified by the Arizona and Nevada Legislatures before Congress can act thereon. Even if they reject, however, Congress can still adopt the other recommendations for amendments.

It is claimed that $300,000 a year is considerably more than Arizona and Nevada could receive under the present arrangement. Payment of the 18¾ per cent is not to start until 1940, and power rates are subject to revision in 1945.

Cummings Urges That Law Retire U. S. Judges at 70

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings recommended to Congress today a constitutional amendment requiring all Federal judges to retire at the age of 70.

In a report covering his Department's activities during the year ending last June 30, Mr. Cummings tells the 76th Congress that he believes such an amendment would be "in accord with the majority opinion of our people."

He suggests, however, that the amendment should not apply to judges now on the bench, or to those whose appointments might be confirmed prior to the amendment's adoption.

The Attorney General also submits recommendations of the judicial conference, headed by Chief Justice Hughes for establishment of 13 new Federal judgeships.

The conference, which met here last Sept. 29, urged two new judgeships for the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, two for the Southern District of New York and one each for the following: Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, New Jersey, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of Georgia, Eastern District of Missouri, Southern District of California, Western District of Oklahoma and Kansas. Mr. Cummings said he believed that the new judgeships were "amply justified."

The Attorney General also proposed that:

A permanent administrative officer be appointed by the Supreme Court to supervise the federal docket and perform administrative functions now vested in the Justice Department.

The Supreme Court draft new rules of procedure for criminal cases tried in federal courts.

Federal probation officers be appointed henceforth by the Attorney General instead of by district courts.

The Federal Firearms Law be expanded to require registration of pistols and revolvers.

An act be passed permitting the United States to be sued for property or personal damages resulting from government employees' negligence.

U. S. Commissioners be allowed to try petty offenses committed on federal reservations.

Mr. Cummings also asked additional appropriations for the G-Men who, he said, were "hampered" in 1937-37 by insufficient funds. He proposed that a special fund set aside by Congress last June 25 for special needs of the Bureau of Investigation be made permanent.

Statistics offered by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson showed that the Supreme Court disposed of a greater percentage of cases on its docket during the 1937 term than during any term since 1925.

Mr. Cummings left to Thurman W. Arnold, former Yale Professor who replaced Mr. Jackson as Chief of the Administration's trust-busters last March 21, the task of outlining the Department's policy toward monopolies.

The Justice Department has no intention, Mr. Arnold emphasized, of entering the dispute among economists as to whether combines between large or small organizations entail the most damaging economic effects.

"It is sufficient for our purposes," he said, "to recognize that the anti-trust laws have not been competent to prevent combinations in either area."

Wang Ching-Wei Asks Peace Talk On Tokyo Terms

HONG KONG, Dec. 31 (AP)—Wang Ching-Wei, former Premier of China, came forward yesterday in favor of peace negotiations with Japan on the basis of terms set forth Dec. 22 by the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in a declaration of policy concerning China.

Mr. Wang, now a member of the Central Political Council of the Koumintang, Chinese Government Party, and a leader of the party's "peace faction," sent a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declaring Premier Konoye's terms offered a "fair basis" for peace discussions.

Informed Hong Kong circles looked upon Mr. Wang's action as a bold gesture on his own initiative. He was said recently to have split with General Chiang because of the latter's admission of Communist influence in the Chinese Central Government.

Unanswered was the question of just how far Mr. Wang represented any element of the Chinese Government. He was once among the most powerful of China's leaders and a favorite disciple of the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Wang took up in his telegram the main points of Premier Konoye's terms. They were: A declaration of Japan's readiness to aid China in abolishing foreign privileges and extraterritoriality and the formation of a political-economic bloc composed of Japan, China, and Manchukuo "for common defense against Communism and for economic cooperation."

All Japanese troops must be withdrawn, he declared, whereas Premier Konoye insisted they must remain in specific areas of China as "an anti-Communist measure."

Regarding the anti-Comintern front, he declared China's "suspicion of such collaboration" now could be removed in view of the "unequivocal declaration that the proposed pact will be concluded in the same spirit as a similar pact now binding Japan, Germany, and Italy.

"The aim of the anti-Comintern pact is to check subversive international conspiracy of Communists and for this reason should not affect our relations with Soviet Russia," Mr. Wang said.

In connection with the "principle of good neighborliness and amicability" he called attention to the fact that Japan "demands neither territory nor indemnity" and that Japan "offers the return of concessions and consent to abolition of extraterritoriality," the system of special privileges enjoyed by some foreigners in

As a foundation for permanent peace, he suggested a new educational program in China with the Japanese people abandoning their "traditional attitude of contempt and their ideas of conquest."

His telegram was addressed to General Chiang at Chungking, Chinese Provisional Capital, from Hanoi, French Indo-China, where he went recently ostensibly for his health. The communication was distributed by the South China Daily News, Mr. Wang's newspaper.

Lima Declaration Extends Scope of Previous Parleys

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31—In brief retrospect, the Declaration of Lima with the accompanying Declaration on Perfecting the Method of Consultation appear definitely to extend the scope of agreements reached in Buenos Aires two years ago.

The extension is not so much in broad meaning as in definition of meaning and in the precision of mechanisms for giving effect to continental solidarity.

Even the phrase, "Inter-American Solidarity" had previously been coined. Its newer version is "Continental Solidarity." The meaning of this concept has deepened and broadened until the American nations have crossed the threshold of a new structure designed to measure up to needs of today and the future.

In the excitement over the Declaration of Lima, insufficient attention has been paid to the Declaration on Perfecting the Method of Consultation. This instrument opens with the frank recognition that conditions in view at Buenos Aires have changed.

Buenos Aires and Peace

Due to the Chaco war, then still unsettled and passing through a period of uneasy truce, Buenos Aires preoccupied itself primarily with peace and aggression in their Inter-American aspects. Even so, the Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Co-operation, signed at Buenos Aires, took note of non-continental conflicts in their possible effects on the Americas.

Lima found itself inescapably and unanimously alarmed over possibilities of future aggression if external forces continue to gain in their attack on older empires, small nations, and the liberal ideals which still enjoy at least the theoretical allegiance of all American Governments, North, South, and Central.

Possibly the hint of future loss of political independence in some one of the new and expanding colonial empires explains the undoubted alarm of many Latin Americans, as expressed in Lima. Whatever the causes, Lima recorded not only support for the United States in its latest warning on continental defense, but many Latin-American delegations pushed hard for a stronger Declaration of Lima than the United States would have approved as wise.

Mutual Self-Defense

Beneath the sifted and weighed phrases of Lima no one who has been following the world situation can fail to see the drift of American policy. Mutual self-defense, under arms if necessary, is the watchword.

Yet everyone agreed with the Argentine thesis that no immediate armed threat is in sight.

This is an international as well as a national problem. For this reason, Lima provides for consultation even on "economic, cultural, or other types" of questions having common interest for the Americas.

New World Solidarity

These words, mild in themselves, must be read in direct connection with the repeated expressions of opinion in the Lima Conference. These left no doubt about the nature of the problem. Foreign Minister José María Cantilo of Argentina, in an eloquent passage repeated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his speech at the concluding business session, said:

"American solidarity, gentlemen, is a fact that nobody can or will doubt. All and each one of us is ready to sustain and prove this solidarity, in the face of any danger which, from whatever source, might threaten the independence or sovereignty of any state of this part of the world. . . . It is not only the piece of land which we would defend in a sacred union. We are prepared to repel with the same tenacity, by means of concordant measures of a preventive character or by combined direct action, anything that implies a threat to the American order, any introduction of men or ideas that reflect and tend to establish in our land and in our spirits ideas foreign to our idiosyncrasies, ideals in opposition to ours, regimes against our liberties, theories dangerous to the social and moral peace of our people, political fanaticisms and fetishisms which cannot prosper under the skies of America."

This idea, a constant theme, explains the new twist on consulation. Its application in the months ahead will be worth following, in view of continued cultural penetration by Fascist powers of Europe and Asia.

Mrs. Lauer Pleads Guilty to Smuggling

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Elma N. Lauer, wife of State Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer, was free under $1,000 bail Dec. 31 after admitting she smuggled $1,833 worth of Parisian finery into this country.

She faces a maximum penalty of eight years in prison and a $25,000 fine.

As a result of the same grand jury investigation, George Burns, radio and screen comedian, has pleaded guilty to purchasing smuggled jewelry as a present for his wife, Gracie Allen. Other Broadway and Hollywood celebrities, including Katharine Hepburn, Jack Benny and Jack Pearl, have been questioned by investigators.

28 in Mail Fraud Case Sentenced at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Twenty-eight defendants in a mail fraud case growing out of operation of a correspondence school which lured 7,000 students from midwestern states, were given sentences Dec. 30 ranging downward from a four-year prison term and $5,000 fine.

All were connected with the Public Service Institute which flourished for 22 months until its doors were shut when barred from the mails.

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Selling Americanism Is Aim of Citizenship Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOWOC, Wis. — Believing that Americans pay too little attention to the business of selling and understanding Americanism and democracy this community intends doing something about it.

In what Manitowoc County and Wisconsin hope will become a national program, this community has set aside May 21 as "Citizenship Day"—a day when young men and women who have just reached the age of 21 will be inducted as citizens and their elders will reaffirm their belief in America and democracy.

Citizenship Day will climax weeks of round-table discussions, essay and poster contests, lectures and educational programs in and apart from the school system dealing with the duties, responsibilities and privileges of citizenship and the relationship between citizens and their local, state and national governments. Leading Wisconsin educators, jurists and public officials will be brought here both for the preliminary educational programs and the induction ceremony which will climax the first annual program.

Clarence Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, former City Manager of Cincinnati; Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court; and John Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, are among the leaders in education, law and public life who have offered their personal services to start what they believe should become a national program.

Originated Project

Dr. R. J. Colbert, head of the University of Wisconsin extension division's Departments of Sociology and Economics, is the originator of the project.

"All over America interested officials and citizens have raised the question of what could be done to increase the active participation of the average citizen in government," Dr. Colbert told a Manitowoc roundtable in problems of public administration. He challenged the roundtable members to give the necessary co-operation and impetus to the "negative propaganda shown in the general recognition of the need for re-awakening citizen interest and participation in governmental affairs."

The group accepted the challenge. The County Board, the Manitowoc City Council, county teachers, lawyers, businessmen and all organized groups immediately gave support to the program. The result is the start of what is believed to be the first community attempt in America to bring citizens to a realization and awareness of their duties and privileges as citizens.

Dr. Colbert has listed five objectives for the project:

(1) To create a sense of duty and responsibility that accompany the rights of citizenship; (2) To give to the entire citizenry a clearer appreciation of its duties, responsibilities and obligations; (3) To develop a clearer understanding of the relations of local government to the state and nation; (4) To assist in creating a higher degree of community spirit; and, (5) To counteract unwholesome negative propaganda by generating intelligent and creative participating citizenship.

"We have too little ceremony and ritual in government," says Mr. Dykstra of the Citizenship Day plan. "Savage tribes put more emphasis upon their young men coming of age than we. When their young men were to become braves or reach the age when they were to join their elders in administering tribal affairs, they had considerable ceremony and ritual, sometimes lasting as long as a week. We in America have gotten away from such celebrations, and when our young men and women reach their 21st birthday they automatically become voters, and that is about all there is to it.

National Holiday

"Not only should there be ceremonies through which our new voters are inducted into the electorate and instructed in their duties, obligations and responsibilities as voters, but there should be set aside a day—a national holiday—when, besides this induction of youth, all citizens reaffirm their belief in America."

"We must seek by all proper means to conserve and capitalize the interest and enthusiasm of the young voter," comments Chief Justice Rosenberry. "He approaches the voting place for the first time fully impressed with the fact that he is about to perform an important duty. He is quite apt to leave it feeling that he is only one of a great assemblage and that his vote is of little or no importance. His youthful interest and undimmed enthusiasm can be made a valuable asset to the state, if properly recognized and nurtured.'

"The initiate should be made to feel that the casting of his first ballot is an event of importance, not only to himself but to the state of which he has now become a part. He should be made to realize that citizenship in the state and the nation is not only a glorious privilege, but that with it he assumes duties and obligations of the highest significance and importance.

"We speak of democracy as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, forgetting that in the last analysis government is the co-operative effort of citizens to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

Impressed with Fact

"To that extent that the citizen fails or neglects to perform his duties and discharge his obligations, democracy fails.

"We who are living under the flag should be at least equally, if not more, appreciative of the privileges and opportunities which we freely enjoy.

"Hitler sells Nazism, Mussolini sells Fascism, Stalin sells Communism—and they aren't satisfied with selling just in their own countries," Dr. Colbert declares. "They are sending their salesmen over here and hawking their wares in bright packages from the street corners. We have to meet the competition and sell our own 'ism'—Americanism."

Citizenship Day will be a major holiday in Manitowoc county.

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Bank Life Insurance Plan Ready for Test in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

"Premium Rates for Policies Issued by Mutual Savings Banks in New York State," prove their argument, they declared, since, in comparison with published figures of the large private companies, bank insurance costs are but a few pennies less—and in some cases even higher—than commercial insurance. These spokesmen held that after a period of about 10 to 20 years, the example of Massachusetts had proved that higher dividends allowed by private companies have brought the cost of commercial insurance down to, or even below, that of savings bank policies.

The New York State law is closely patterned after the Massachusetts statute passed in 1907 setting up a State savings bank insurance system formulated by Louis D. Brandeis, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It was created after an investigation by the Armstrong Committee into life insurance companies in 1905.

Growth in Bay State

Steady, though unsensational, progress of the plan in Massachusetts aided proponents of the system in this State, who finally had the enabling law passed through the 1938 Legislature.

Protagonists of bank life insurance have long held, with Clyde S. Casady, supervisor of agencies for Massachusetts savings bank life insurance in Boston, that "most people are paying too much for life insurance" and do not get in return proportionate protection.

Announcement by the State Insurance Department divorces savings bank life insurance from direction by the State, which, it implies, only exercises a supervisory capacity through the savings Bank Life Insurance Division of the Department.

Figures Compared

A comparison of some of the specific provisions of representative commercial and the projected Savings bank life insurance as it will be offered the public in the State of New York, shows:

1. That cash surender values will be provided by the new system after six months' premiums have been paid. Ordinary insurance gives no surrender until the end of the third year, and industrial insurance has, until recently, carried no surrender value before the end of the seventh year.
2. That under the new State-authorized system, the surrender charge is removed from savings bank life insurance after six months. It is continued for 20 years on ordinary and industrial insurance by most companies.
3. That savings bank life insurance policies may be assigned by the owner without the consent of the beneficiaries. Industrial policies cannot be assigned under any conditions.
4. That owners of savings bank life insurance can name and change their beneficiaries. Industrial policyholders have only a limited right to name beneficiaries.
5. That savings bank life insurance policy holders can arrange by written request for automatic premium loans to carry their policies through hard times; industrial policyholders cannot.
6. That after six months' premiums are paid, savings bank life insurance policyholders will have guaranteed, non-forfeiture value with four options such as it takes owners of ordinary insurance three years to acquire.
7. That savings bank life insurance can be bought in amounts as small as $250. Ordinary insurance must be bought in lots of at least $1,000.

Cecil J. North, Third Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in a prepared statement, declared that his company would not "take exception to this proposed institution in the life insurance field."

Farm Organizations on National Issues

National Farm Policy

The Grange

Regarding present farm act: Favors "amendment and and simplification," and development of long-term substitute program, avoiding regimentation and giving farmers "self-determination."

Approves soil conservation program as permanent policy, but holds it should be based on land use and not be used as means of crop control.

Favors crop insurance. Desires enactment of "satisfactory crop insurance program."

Asks for expansion of facilities of Surplus Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approves efforts to find new industrial uses for farm products.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

On present farm act: Approves it as most practical approach to parity income for farmers. Would have administration of act simplified as much as possible. Asks more adequate funds for parity payments.

Approves recent beginning of crop insurance program.

Approves surplus commodity credit program.

Commends establishment of regional laboratories to find new uses for farm products.

Farmers' Union

Re farm act: Wants all workable parts retained, but asks for amendments to give farmers "cost of production." Continues to urge its own program for price regulation based on fair exchange with industrial goods.

Wants basic commodity programs extended to dairy and other products. Favors domestic allotment plan to handle surpluses.

Approves soil conservation program, but wants it separated from commodity program.

Asks for revision of crop insurance program with credit to debt-ridden farmers and readjustment of base period to provide fair rates. Wants it extended to other basic commodities.

Foreign Trade

The Grange

Wants reciprocal trade agreements ratified by Senate; opposes them in present form.

Opposes importation of farm commodities which can be efficiently produced by American farmers and urges they be stopped either by tariff adjustments or excise taxes.

Opposes repeal of sanitary regulations which check importation of livestock from Argentina.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Reaffirms support of reciprocal trade agreements but insists there be no reduction in present agricultural tariffs which would hold or reduce domestic prices below parity.

Urges sanitary standards be enforced on imported livestock products.

Farmers' Union

Asks protection of domestic market for domestic production.

Demands protection of American dairy industry against use of imported butter substitutes.

Inter-Group Co-operation

The Grange

Urges co-operation among farm organizations and of farmers with labor and industry to bring about increased consumption of farm products and more efficient distribution.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Holds co-operation of labor, industry and agriculture is solution to present economic difficulties and asks President of U. S. to call three groups together to work out program.

Farmers' Union

Money

The Grange

Wants Congress to assume its constitutional responsibility of regulating currency, with stable price level as goal.

Wants Congress to direct Federal Reserve Board to use its rediscount power for regulation of currency.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Holds Congress should exercise constitutional obligation to regulate value of money by establishing managed currency.

Asks Congress to create committee to study problem of fluctuating price levels, and propose means for stabilizing.

Farmers' Union

Asks restoration to Congress of power to regulate the value of money.

Credit

The Grange

Asks that interest on farm loans be not allowed to exceed 3½ per cent until farm prices rise to general price level.

Wants increased production credit and credit union facilities.

Favors low interest rates for farm co-operatives.

Approves Farm Credit Administration policies, and urges more educational work in their behalf.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Commends Farm Credit Administration, and urges more active interest in U. S. credit institutions.

Farmers' Union

Favors refinancing of farmers' indebtedness at low interest.

Requests a farm mortgage moratorium, holding department of agriculture responsible for pegging commodity loans.

Wants Congress to establish Commodity Loan Corporation to be financed by production tax with exemption for family sized farm.

Labor

The Grange

Desires amendments to Wages and Hours Law to safeguard interests of agriculture, labor and the public, by fixing greater responsibility.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Seeks amendments to Wages and Hours Law to define more clearly exemptions for agriculture, and to clear up other points.

Opposes alleged monopolist practices of labor and favors placing emphasis on adequate yearly income rather than high hourly wage.

Farmers' Union

Would have Wages and Hours Law liberally interpreted in rush season activities of fruit and nut processors and other agricultural business.

Condemns "vigilante activities against labor." Wants to make permanent Senate Civil Liberties committee.

Approves farmer co-operation with organized labor.

Monopoly

The Grange

Urges enforcement of laws and enactment of new ones, if necessary, to control monopolies.

Blames monopolistic practice for high cost of farm machinery.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Notes "alarming growth" of monopolistic practices; commends Administration's drive for enforcement of antitrust laws and asks that it continue.

Farmers' Union

Favors curbing of monopolies, and commends recent Government investigations

Taxation

The Grange

Opposes general sales tax for governmental purposes; also any tax that gives preferential rates to any property or industry; and exemptions for incomes of public officials.

Favors income tax in every state; wants graduated land tax to discourage large holdings by lending agencies and to encourage family-sized farms.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Condemns taxes designed to favor or penalize any special group.

Farmers' Union

Condemns all sales taxes

Would end tax exemptions on government bonds.

Transportation

The Grange

Approves private ownership of railroads but opposes rates that favor one section of the country as compared with others.

Opposes diversion of highway revenue and urges larger road appropriations especially those for farm-to-market roads.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

For private ownership of railroads "under such reasonable regulation as will assure fair rates and adequate service."

Wants I. C. C. to investigate alleged discriminatory rates on agricultural imports and exports.

Wants more farm-to-market roads.

Farmers' Union

Co-operatives

The Grange

Supports farmer-controlled co-operatives.

Asks low interest rates for them.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Pledges "continued aggressive support of all farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative organizations."

Farmers' Union

Wants legislation which will protect co-operatives in their infancy from large established enterprises.

Peace

The Grange

Indorses draft of capital and industry in time of war to remove profit motive; urges "strongest possible neutrality legislation," opposes wars of aggression but favors armament program adequate to protect country.

Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.

Would establish world peace by improving "health, economic, social and spiritual conditions of the world." (Resolution passed by Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation.)

Farmers' Union

Farm Groups Appear United On Most Essential Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

among the groups. The Farm Bureau has suggested that President Roosevelt call spokesmen of labor, industry, and agriculture to the capital and keep them together until they work out a program.

The thought behind this proposal, and behind the Grange's appeal for inter-group co-operation, is that the prosperity of the Nation depends upon the three groups helping each other to function effectively. If Labor has plenty of work, urban America will have buying power and the farmers will have markets. If farmers have markets, they will get a cash income sufficient to enable them to buy the products of industry and labor will have more work.

But let any one of these groups get out of balance through collecting more or less than its share of the income, and the whole country suffers, agricultural leaders insist. Waste through inefficiency in distribution is one factor that destroys balance, they claim. Co-operation, they believe, can bring about the needed equilibrium.

How to get foreign markets for American products without permitting foreign farm products to flow into the American market is a puzzling problem to agriculture, and the farm groups have taken somewhat different positions as to means. All, however, express themselves as desiring to protect American farm products from foreign competition.

The Farm Bureau reaffirms its support of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, insisting, however, that there be no reduction in present agricultural tariffs that would hold or reduce domestic prices below parity.

Both for Quarantine

The Grange repeats its request that trade treaties be ratified by the Senate. But Grange and Farm Bureau unite in opposing repeal of sanitary regulations which check importation of livestock from the Argentine, and the Farmers' Union wants protection of the dairy industry in this country from foreign substitutes. Grange and Farmers' Union come out frankly with the declaration that the American market should be protected for the benefit of the American farmer.

On American monetary policy the three organizations are in agreement. All want a managed currency. They maintain that Congress was granted the power to regulate currency in the Constitution, and that it has only to resume it. Such a policy, they hold, would make possible a measure of value with reasonably constant purchasing power.

On rural credit, Grange and Farm Bureau stand together in commending the present Farm Credit Administration, but the Farmers Union takes more extreme position on this issue and asks for a farm mortgage moratorium.

Agree on Wage Law Action

All three groups want to see the Wages and Hours Law better adjusted to the needs of agriculture. The Grange holds it should be amended to fix greater responsibility; Farm Bureau wants exemptions for agriculture more clearly defined; and Farmers' Union wants it more liberally interpreted in rush season of agricultural businesses.

Farm organizations are traditional opponents of monopoly, and they keep to this position, all three urging the Government to do all in its power to control the trusts. Railroad monopolies used to be the farm bogey, but others loom bigger now. Farm Bureau and Grange both recorded themselves as in favor of continuing private ownership of railroads. But they have their ideas as to how the railroads should be regulated in the interest of good transportation for the farm population.

Taxes based on ability to pay are something every rural group endorses. The Grange opposes a general sales tax and any tax that gives preferential rates to any property or industry, and urges adoption of a graduated land tax. The Farm Bureau also comes out in opposition to punitive or discriminatory taxes. The Farmers' Union declares against sales taxes.

There are a number of other things the groups agree on. All desire peace although they differ somewhat on specific peace measures. On the value of co-operative marketing and purchasing the farm people they are in complete accord. All are for the "co-ops." But they point out that they must be "farmer-owned and farmer-controlled" to be effective.

None of the farm organizations made any radical change in its own position this year. The big national organizations move slowly to new views. All that can be expected, from one year to the next, is a little change in emphasis, a slight leaning in some direction.

Emmet Is Honored By Navy Architects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The David W. Taylor Medal of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers has been awarded to William L. R. Emmet, Honorary Vice-President of the Society and consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, it was announced Dec. 30. The award was based on Mr. Emmet's "notable achievements in the advance and development of marine machinery, the most outstanding of which was the electric drive," the announcement says. The award to Mr. Emmet is the second made by the Marine Architects and Marine Engineers, the first having been awarded to Admiral Taylor.

Mr. Emmet is recognized as one of the country's leading experts in marine propulsion. He was a naval navigator during the Spanish-American War and in 1908 installed the first turbo-electric machine on the naval collier, Jupiter. Later he joined the General Electric Company and during the World War supervised construction of geared turbine machinery.

Simultaneously the Society announced that the Capt. Joseph H. Linnard Prize had been presented to George G. Sharp, naval architect, for his work in the field of fire prevention. The grant to Mr. Sharp is in the form of interest on a fund established in Captain Linnard's will, accompanied by a certificate of award.

Welfare Federation Answers Mrs. Woodward

WASHINGTON (AP)—The General Welfare Federation of America criticized Dec. 29 comment on old-age pensions by Mrs. Ellen Woodward, new Social Security Board member.

Mrs. Woodward said recently she was afraid there was "A tendency to over-emphasize the matter of providing for the aged," with the result that federal aid for children was "not receiving the interest it should."

Thomas E. Boorde, President of the Federation, made public a letter to Mrs. Woodward saying:

"Many young couples, supporting an aged father or mother and who have children of their own, could provide better care for their children if the money now going to their parents were at hand for them to spend."

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Need for Mining Safeguards Shown in Report to Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Need for greater protection for miners in the United States coalfields is seen in a recent report of the International Labor Office, which shows that the fatal-accident rate in American coal mines is higher than in those of any other country except Japan.

The report was submitted to a Committee of experts that met in Geneva last month to discuss "Safety in the Coal Mines."

The report, which emphasizes the fact that the accident risk in coal mines is far higher than in any other industry, discloses that between 1927 and 1935 fatalities in American coal mines averaged 4.27 per 1,000 man-years of exposure to risk, as compared with 4.32 for Japan; 3.07 for Canada; 2.77 for the Union of South Africa; 2.01 for Poland; 1.70 for New Zealand; 1.61 for Germany (Prussia); 1.34 for Great Britain; 1.18 each for Belgium and India; 1.01 for France; 0.92 for the Netherlands, and 0.84 for Australia.

However, in all but six of these countries, the fatal-accident rate in coal mines decreased between 1927 and 1935. In the United States fatal accidents in coal mines decreased from 4.43 in 1927 to 3.67 in 1935; in New Zealand, the decrease was from 1.86 to 0.47; in Germany (Prussia), from 1.80 to 1.15; in Great Britain, from 1.34 to 1.29; in Belgium, from 1.30 to 1.10; in the Netherlands, from 1.09 to 0.92, and in Australia, from 1.03 to 0.69.

Comparing the number of fatal accidents in coal mines with the number in manufacturing industries, the report shows that in 1935, the latest year for which complete figures are available, coal mine fatalities were twenty times higher in Japan, twelve times higher in India, seven times higher in the United States, three times higher in Germany, and twice as high in Czechoslovakia.

The report warns that allowance must be made in interpreting these figures "for difficulties arising from possible lack of comparability." Nevertheless, it found it clear that, compared with the manufacturing industries, "coal-mining is subject to a higher degree of hazard."

Falls of rock or coal were the chief cause of fatal accidents in coal mines, the report reveals. In the United States they accounted for more than half the total of fatalities in 1935. Haulage accidents came next; then explosives, and fire-damp or coal-dust explosions.

Holland's Freedom Commemorated

Wide World

The Landing of Prince William of Orange Re-enacted

This episode in one of the pageants celebrating the 125th anniversary of Holland regaining its independence occurred at Scheveningen, the Netherlands, where the Prince, who later became King William I, landed when he returned to Holland after an absence of 19 years.

British Radio Needs Aid but Bars Sponsors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's national radiocasting monopoly, the British Broadcasting Corporation, is apparently ready to consider anything except sponsored radio programs in an effort to get around its impending financial trouble. Government help, either through increased radio set license fees, or a much increased subsidy, is now needed, for the BBC is reaching a stage where it can no longer pay its own way.

Sponsorship would have a difficult path in Britain despite the fact that British listeners can pick up British-sponsored programs from the Continent. Though the BBC does not advertise directly, it indirectly aids British industry by occasional microphone visits to British manufacturing plants.

Unless the BBC's income is raised by a considerable amount next year, drastic cuts in program expenditure will become necessary, although increased program service is needed to combat the aggressive radiocasting of totalitarian nations.

With costs rising at a far greater rate than revenue, and faced with the immediate necessity of embarking on a £2,000,000 building program while at the same time expanding television services and foreign language propaganda radiocasts, the BBC finds its previously rock-like financial position in jeopardy.

Heavy Draft on Reserves

Last year, to make ends meet, more than £1,000,000 had to be taken from the reserve fund.

This year the Treasury was forced to make a grant of £810,000 on account of foreign language radiocasts. This grant took the form of an extra 15 per cent on the B. B. C.'s share of money collected each year by the Post Office by means of 10s licenses to work radio sets. Normally the B. B. C. gets 75 per cent of the total license money. This year the B. B. C. has been given 90 per cent. Next year, it is anticipated the B. B. C. will need it all.

Even so, it is considered improbable that the B. B. C. will be able to live within its increased income. One added reason for this doubt is the fact that profits from publications are falling heavily, owing to the rise in the price of newsprint and other production costs.

Various means have been suggested for improving the situation. One is that the B. B. C. should be allowed the full license money and that the Government should pay a subsidy in addition for propaganda radiocasts. Another is that the Board of Education should make a grant toward the cost of the educative side of programs.

There is also a growing feeling that the B. B. C. will make use of its statutory right to float a loan up to £500,000.

Television, which so far has only a small public, has cost the B. B. C. more than £2,000,000 to develop. Together with the new foreign language radiocasts, television hopes to increase the B. B. C.'s annual expenditure by more than £1,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent.

One of the major items of expenditure which the B. B. C. will have to meet in the immediate future is the doubling in size of Broadcasting House, central London headquarters. Cost of this is estimated at between £1,200,000 and £1,500,000.

New provincial headquarters are also needed and are to cost about £700,000, while a new transmitting station in Devonshire is expected to add a further £350,000 to the bill.

Paris-Rome Rift Complicated By Syrian Call for Freedom

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reports of a Syrian demand for immediate independence from France confronted the Government yesterday as it sought to put up a strong colonial front to deal with Italy's empire aspirations.

The Independent Nationalist Party of Syria was said to have sent a demand to the Nationalist Premier, Djemil Hardan, calling for immediate release of the Eastern Mediterranean State from France's League of Nations mandate.

Other reports told of widespread discontent threatening to break into open trouble.

The dispute was sharply drawn by refusal of the French Foreign Relations Committee to ratify the 1936 French-Syrian treaty promising Syria independence. This refusal was regarded as a direct result of French-Italian friction.

The Syrian Premier who had just returned to his people from consultations in Paris was quoted by one ditspatch as saying in a public speech, "We shall have independence by legal or extra-legal means."

Premier Mardan, However, was said to have called on his nation for patience until the Syrian Parliament examined arrangements which he made at Paris but which he himself called unsatisfactory.

A French Government spokesman said France could not risk launching an independent Syria at this time when it needed all possible Mediterranean military and naval bases. The French have indicated a willingness to talk concessions with Italy short of actually surrendering territory.

Deputies said Premier Edouard Daladier had decided to send a senatorial committee to Syria to propose a new agreement which would give Syrians a large measure of independence but with French control of police and military matters.

The 1936 treaty, not yet ratified by France, would have given Syria independence in 1939.

It was believed in official circles that Mr. Mardan was ready to resign the Premiership to give independence political parties a free hand in whatever action they chose if France persisted in refusing to ratify the independence pact.

Liberal Contest Centers on Canadian Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While the National Liberal Party continues to show to the nation a house that is united and in order, the open break between Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has revealed in the Ontario Premier a political foe who may one day challenge the unity and order of the house which Mr. King has built.

Mr. King is believed to have launched the broadside against Mr. Hepburn and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec with the idea of bringing an old political issue into the open and with the purpose of obtaining from his followers an expression of solidarity which would be valuable in the federal campaign likely to be waged in 1939. That expression of loyalty was forthcoming at a caucus of Ontario federal members who met after the quarrel had been carried on inconclusively through the press. He obtained from them the pledge that they will seek to heal the breach and bring amity back to the relations of the federal and provincial organizations.

Beyond that Mr. King has not clarified or solved the situation and the problems it contains for him. Out of the rift, in fact, Mr. Hepburn has emerged as a critic who is irreconcilably opposed to the National Administration and its works. Further than that Mr. Hepburn is prepared to do something about it. He will leave for Australia early in the new year to study the political and economic setup of that Dominion with the purpose of bringing back to Canada a plan—a national plan.

Debt Conversion Stressed

Mr. Hepburn has been talking for quite some time, and since the break with Ottawa, more definitely, of the need for debt conversion on a national scale.

Recently he said in a speech: "There should be a national conversion of our outstanding bonds, municipal, federal and provincial. This would save the taxpayers 700 to 800 millions annually. And it would hurt no one."

He has long urged a reduction in interest rates and the application of debt conversion on a wider scale than was within the power of the Provinces. He has protested that because of their limited powers, encroached upon as he says, by the Federal Government, the Provinces are unable to come to grips with fiscal problems in a way that will lead to their solution.

From the smoke of battle Mr. Hepburn has emerged as a powerful politician whose planning proposals may prove to be embarrassing, to say the least, to the Federal Government.

This move toward a definite scheme is believed in some quarters to be a step toward active participation in federal politics.

Lack of Plan Criticized

There are elements in the political situation which would make a venture far from a foolish one. In the first place his charges of inactivity leveled against the King Government will find support in many quarters where it is felt that no definite plan has been advanced in an effort to cure Canada's economic ills. And in Premier Duplessis of Quebec Mr. Hepburn has a powerful ally.

Mr. King and those responsible for bringing the quarrel into the open with charges of an "unnatural political alliance" between Premiers Hepburn and Duplessis have taken their stand on what they regard to be firm rock of Canadian unity, a much-used phrase in recent months. They have attacked the Provincial Premieres for their outspoken criticism of the Dominion Government's action in assisting the Western Provinces and have suggested that the well-being and solidarity of the land was jeopardized by such statements.

Whatever the next move, it is regarded as almost certain that the gauntlet having been thrown down it will not be picked up until either Mr. King or Mr. Hepburn is vanquished as a power in the Liberal Party in Canada.

Alfalfa Which Went to Seed Built Saskatchewan Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A remarkable discovery has enabled Saskatchewan to become a great center of the alfalfa-growing industry. A very few years ago—as recently as 1934—the Province had no alfalfa crop worth recording, but since 1935 alfalfa has become the backbone of agricultural production in the northeastern section of the Province. The change is due to the discovery of an alfalfa seed known as the Grimm variety.

When the northern districts were opened for settlement, the gray soils of the area were found unsuitable for grain growing. The Federal Department of Agriculture introduced alfalfa in the hopes that the district would produce forage crops.

But the gray soils proved unsuitable even for growing forage, and the alfalfa went to seed. And in going to seed, the alfalfa opened the way to the new industry. It was found that the alfalfa produced an excellent seed and at a rate of as high as 1,000 pounds to the acre.

Settlers then began growing alfalfa for its seed and specialized in the Grimm variety, as it was noted for its hardy qualities. Indicative of the rapid growth of production, in 1935 only 55,000 pounds were marketed. In 1936, this figure rose to 160,000 pounds. In 1937, it ran to 500,000 pounds, and in the past year, the unprecedented production of 2,000,000 resulted.

With the discovery of this unexpected asset, the Provincial Government by law decreed that the area in which the alfalfa prospered be closed to any other variety. The idea was to keep the Grimm variety absolutely pure, as alfalfa pollinates by cross-fertilization, and the introduction of another variety would have soon destroyed the purity of the Grimm seed.

An outgrowth of the alfalfa production was the organization of the White Fox Alfalfa Seed Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association. This co-operative grew rapidly. In 1936 it had only 98 members; by 1938 it has 1,000.

This year, for the first time, Saskatchewan alfalfa seed found a European market, with the sale of 1,000,000 pounds to Germany.

Despite the great expansion of production, the price has dropped comparatively little. For their first crop, growers got 26 cents a pound. For the 1938 crop, they expect to get about 20 cents.

Chief credit for the development of the Grimm variety goes to the co-operation between the Dominion experimental farm officials and the University of Saskatchewan.

Munich Pact Forced French Out of Czech Arms Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 31—A German news agency report from Prague stating that the French arms concern, Schneider-Creusot, had sold its interest in the great Czechoslovak Skoda munitions works to a group representing the Czech Government, causes no surprise here.

The Munich accord which brought German territory within a few miles of Pilsen, headquarters of the Skoda concern, made it inevitable that control of the company would pass into German hands, or at least would be lost to the French.

The prospect of a move such as has now taken place was increased when Christophe Dochette, chairman of Skoda, returned to France the first of this month after having worked in Czechoslovakia during the 20-year period of Schneider-Creusot's control. Leading Germans have evinced at various times an evident eagerness to gain control of the vast munitions trust.

Once Controlled by Krupps

Until 1918 Krupps, the great German arms concern, had a controlling interest in Skoda, but after the Armistice they lost this control, and Skoda, struggling with new financial problems, was then rescued by the Schneider-Creusot combine, which already managed a large number of munitions plants throughout Europe.

That the French should obtain such control was a natural consequence of the dominating part taken by France in the formation of the new Czech republic, and of the other Little Entente States—Yugoslavia and Rumania—for which Skoda would be the chief source of arms supply.

Obtaining 56 per cent of the Skoda shares through an intermediary holding company, L'Union Européenne, Charles Schneider launched a program to modernize the then modest industry, and build it up to the international proportions it had attained at the time of the Munich settlement.

His first step in this direction was the absorbing of the United Machine Works of Prague in 1921, followed shortly by the acquisition of the St. Pancras coal mines, the Komarmo shipyards on the Danube, and the Iron and Steel Works of Hradek—all in Czechoslovakia.

Took in Aircraft Plants

In the years that followed, Skoda, under French tutelage, gained control of nine metallurgical and machinery works in Czechoslovakia, as well as numerous coal, iron-ore, and lignite mines and deposits. Besides these it took over the Laurin and Klement automobile factory, the country's chief road-building firm, cable works, and power plants.

Its operations extended to the field of air transport and manufacture with virtually complete control of the Czech Air Transport Company of Prague, and the famous Avia works which supply many countries of Europe with civil and army planes.

M. Schneider, backed by the powerful Comité des Forges, France's biggest arms trust, extended Skoda's control beyond the Czech borders to other Central European countries. In Poland the famous Polskie Zaklady Skoda branch was set up; in Rumania the metallurgical works of Ploesti were annexed; and in Hungary several arms manufacturing branches were opened, large holdings in the Ungarische Kredit-Anstalt, the largest bank in Hungary, being added.

Germany's interest in Skoda is enhanced by estimates which show that the Czech industry has been about 50 per cent of the German, and about 75 per cent of the Italian capacity. Its exports have, in recent years, run to nearly $30,000,000 annually, supplying practically all of Southeastern Europe.

Hitler's New Year's Message Stresses Italian Friendship

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP)—Adolf Hitler yesterday termed 1938 the "year of the richest harvest in our history" in a New Year's message to the nation.

The Führer set as tasks for the nation during 1939 the continuance of National Socialist education of the German people, the strengthening of the Army, and execution of the Four-Year Plan (for economic self-sufficiency).

In foreign affairs, he said, "Germany's course has been destined and fixed. . . . The obligations which arise out of our friendship for Fascist Italy are clear and unbreakable."

The message made clear that Germany's course was "stipulated" by the anti-Communism pact with Italy and Japan and added:

"But we have only one wish—that we may succeed also in the coming year to contribute to the general appeasement of the world."

He said Germany's greatest foreign political problem had been solved and expressed gratitude to the nation "which helped solve without war the European question (the Czechoslovak crisis) which had to be solved."

The Führer assured Italy of "our understanding for Premier Mussolini's historic role in maintaining peace in the past year," and extended the nation's thanks to the "other statesmen (Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier) who in this year, together with us, undertook to seek and find the road to peaceful solution of the question which brooked no delay."

Labor Poll Taken in Canada To Decide on C. I. O. Ouster

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (CP)—Members of the Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are being polled on the question of expelling affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

R. J. Tallon, Secretary of the Canadian Congress, said yesterday that the poll concerned a request of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for cancellation of affiliation of C. I. O. unions with the Canadian Congress.

Returns are not expected to be completed before Jan. 7.

Expulsion of the C. I. O. unions would drop about 30,000 members from the Canadian Congress.

At the Houston, Texas, A. F. of L. convention in October Mr. Green demanded that the Canadian Congress drop all C. I. O. affiliates, threatening to set up a new Congress in Canada unless this was done. Canadian Congress and A. F. of L. officials conferred in Washington last week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian delegation which recently conferred with William Green, president of the A. F. of L. in Washington, consisted of R. J. Tallon, Secretary, and Acting President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in the absence of P. M. Draper, President; Raoul Trepanier, Montreal Trades and Labor Council President, and Percy Bengough, Vancouver, the latter two both Vice-Presidents of the Congress. This Committee recommended to the Congress Executive that the Congress comply with the requirements of the A. F. of L., to which it is affiliated, on the C. I. O. question.

Should the poll be in favor of suspension, this action would last until the next Congress convention in London, Ont., in September, 1939, when it would be decided whether the suspension shall be permanent.

The chief unions that would be affected by a suspension order are the mine workers, which has the largest C. I. O. membership in Canada, the men's clothing workers, automobile workers, and steel workers. This would affect about 30,000 out of about 175,000 international trade unionists in Canada.

The Congress convention held in Niagara Falls, Ont., in September, had decided on the "status quo" in Canada, holding for unity in the labor movement. Following the A. F. of L. convention in Houston, however, the committee of three was named by the Canadian body to meet with the American negotiators.

Direct chartering by the Congress, it is believed in informed labor circles here, would strengthen the autonomy of Congress, and it would also mean that the councils will no longer have to remit to the A. F. of L. an annual head tax on each delegate accredited to the councils by the individual unions. This has been from 16 to 18 cents a year per delegate.

Botanical Institute Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Montreal Botanical Institute in the new Botanical Gardens is nearing completion and next year will see the start of horticultural study and research on a scale never before attempted in Canada, although it will be several years before the entire plan is completed. Large showroom greenhouses will be completed in time for a formal opening in 1942 when Montreal will be celebrating its 300th anniversary.

Classes are already being held in the administrative building for student gardeners. A lecture hall wired for sound films is nearly completed. This will accommodate 520 persons.

Rooms are provided for the sorting, labeling, and distribution of seeds. Seeds will be exchanged with several hundred botanical gardens and experimental stations in all parts of the world. There will also be a laboratory for plant breeding, and another for the study of plant pests. One entire floor of the building will be occupied by offices, lecture rooms, and laboratories of the Department of Botany of the University of Montreal. There will be botanical libraries and "herbariums," the latter to be used for the storage and exhibition of dried and mounted plants.

Noted German Papers Closing

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Berliner Tageblatt, one of Berlin's best-known dailies internationally, and the Kreuzzeitung will cease publication Jan. 31, and the Berliner Volks-Zeitung will be absorbed by the Deutscher, formerly the Ullstein, Verlag, it was announced today.

The Tageblatt before the advent of the National Socialists was the leading Democratic organ, with the Volks-Zeitung, locally influential, second.

The Kreuzzeitung before 1933 was the central organ of Monarchists and Rightists.

The end of the Tageblatt and the Kreuzzeitung, published by one firm, added to the discontinuance of the Catholic Germania, effective today, reflects the great change which has come over Germany under the National Socialist regime.

Canadian Group to Extend Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Stimulation and extension of cultural activity among Canadians, "in order to insure actual creative participation rather than passive consumption," is the aim of a group in the process of formation under the designation "The Allied Arts Council," which will embrace, it is hoped, sculptors, dancers, painters, playwrights, architects, photographers, and teachers of the arts. A provisional committee was set up with representatives from these groups at a meeting recently held here under the chairmanship of Graham Campbell McInnes.

Those present felt that facilities available and training and skill of large numbers of artists and cultural workers is not being utilized to the fullest by the Nation in general.

The idea is to establish centers at which the people may meet to enjoy music, the theater, and other cultural activities, and to make the whole a Government project. The Government would allot money for its support; individuals who wished instruction in the arts would pay for such instruction from the artists in the project. In the main the project would follow the lines of the Federal plan at present in use in the United States.

Black Legion Head Surrenders in Ohio

LIMA, Ohio (AP)—Virgil Effinger, accused head of the hooded Black Legion, surrendered Dec. 30 to Sheriff William V. Daley to face Michigan charges of criminal syndicalism and bomb possession in connection with Black Legion activities two years ago.

Mr. Effinger was refused a rehearing by the State Supreme Court Dec. 28 in his unsuccessful effort to escape extradition.

U. S. Judge Rules Newsboy 'Independent Contractor'

ITHACA, Mich., Dec. 31 (AP)—Circuit Judge Kelly S. Searl ruled today that a newsboy who buys the newspapers he distributes and pays for them under a contract is an "independent contractor" and, therefore, not subject to the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

His ruling was in a suit filed on behalf of Mac Myers, 13, who delivers copies of the Lansing State Journal in Ithaca. The boy's contract was terminated by the State Journal with the intention of abiding by the child labor provisions of the Federal Act. Judge Searl granted an injunction sought in the suit restraining the State Journal from terminating the contract.

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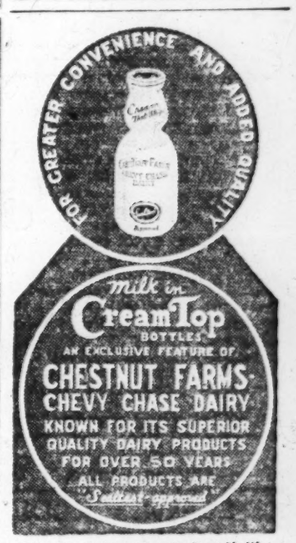

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Those Letters to Boys and Girls Away at School

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Writing to 'the Children' a Task Rich in Opportunity

When They Express Comradeship and Leadership Home Letters Meet Real Need of Young People

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soon school halls will again be echoing the clamor of the "mail rush." Boys and girls will be hanging about school offices waiting for the mail to be sorted. Back at their studies after the Christmas holidays, they are dependent once more upon letters to bring them news of home and to assure them of their continuing place in the family circle. Children need this assurance more than many parents realize.

These letters are precious opportunities for parents to deepen comradeship, to offer wise counsel, and to encourage boys and girls away from home who are meeting many new problems. Teachers and housemothers appreciate their value. They see the happy, steadying effect upon boys and girls of the regular receipt of such letters. However independent these young persons may seem to be, they need the friendly guidance of wise parents throughout their school careers.

A teacher in a girls' boarding school was telling me the other day how much parents can help their children through letters. The mere fact of getting a letter, of course, is important, she said. It gives a child a feeling of assurance. Not to receive letters when all the other girls keep getting them, often gives a child a sense of inferiority which is apt to be reflected in her social relationships at school, and even in her studies. Would that more parents, she said, could see the eagerness with which their letters are awaited—and devoured!

Writing to children away at school is a responsibility and a privilege. Parents can do much to smooth—or make rugged—their child's path, and the teacher's. The latter welcomes a parent's sincere and intelligent cooperation; indeed, is dependent upon it to achieve the most satisfactory results either in character training or academic work. Wise the parent, for instance, who takes every opportunity to express an interest when a child writes home about anything he is studying. "You have no idea," this teacher told me, "how a child's interest is stimulated and encouraged when the mother or father sends back any pertinent information, perhaps a clipping, that the child can share with the class."

Encourage Them Wherever Possible

"Pick them up on every good point," she further emphasized. "Encourage children wherever possible. A boy or girl needs encouragement although he or she may not admit it."

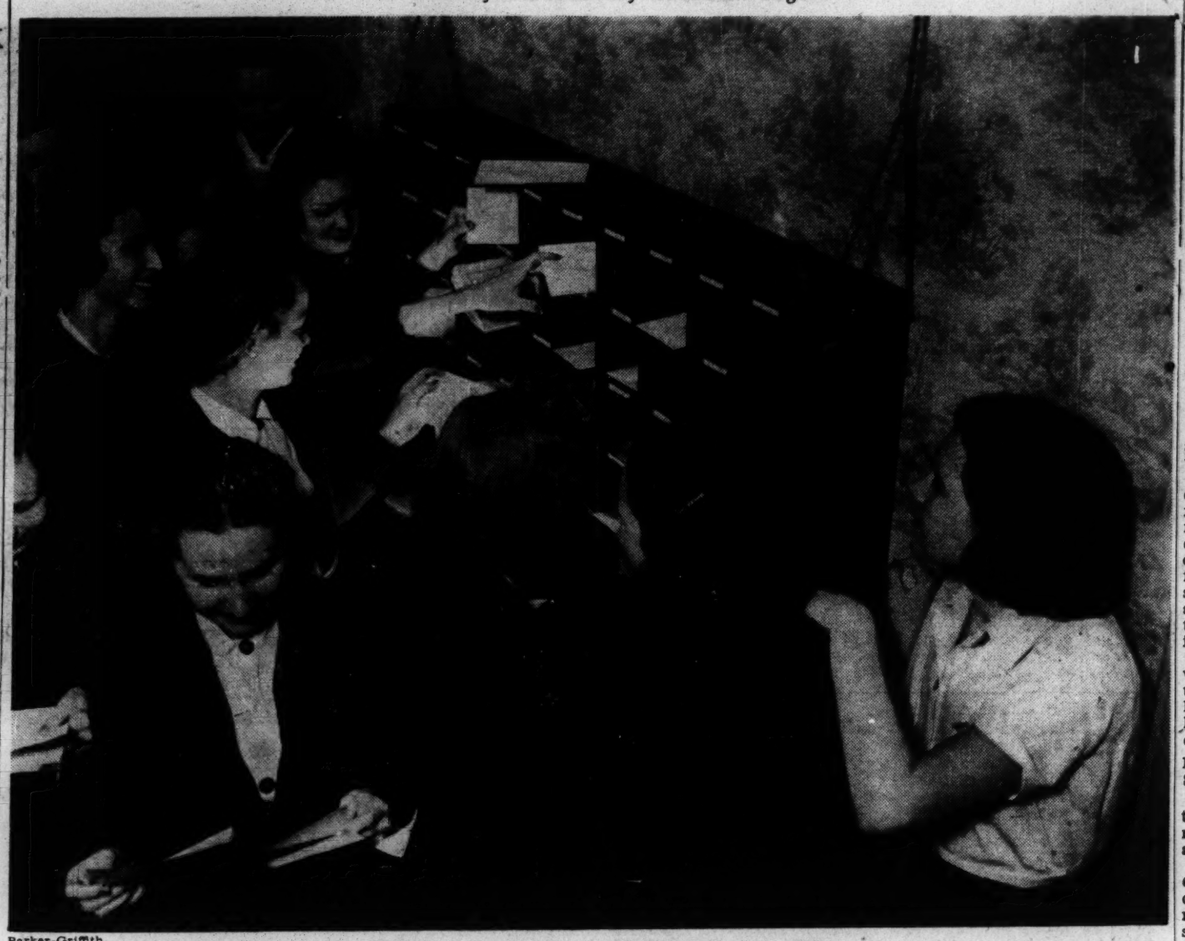
It were well, this teacher also remarked, if more parents could realize that many of the experiences their children go through are fads or phases common to the whole school. Criticizing, for example; criticizing everything from the soup to the principal. "It's funny," she said, "how the girls at our school go through this stage each year. I suppose it is part of a girlish desire to appear blasé. But what a lot of trouble," she added, "is caused by the overly sympathetic letters some parents write in response to these criticisms. If they have reason to think anything is really wrong, by all means let them investigate. But don't let the child know about it," she said.

A child's school experience is a continuous challenge to parents to guide their children in building up a right sense of values. I recall what gratitude a friend once expressed for the wisdom her mother showed in this respect. "How wise my mother was," she said, "when I was playing hockey for all I was worth on the college varsity. She was always interested in every game I played, but she never gave me the idea that I was wonderful because I played good hockey. She was glad I was doing my best, and hoped I was also doing my best in my studies. Her attitude, I know, helped me maintain a proper balance between athletics and academics. Without squelching my enthusiasm she was able to guide it."

Exchanging Confidences

To meet the unspoken as well as the spoken need, a mother or dad must read between the lines. If their interest is genuine and abiding, their children will have no desire to turn elsewhere for a confidant. Letters have definite advantages when it comes to a mutual exchange of confidences. It is often easier to write about one's problems than to express them in words, and a parent can take time for a carefully considered reply. Moreover, a letter may be read and reread, making a deeper impression than the spoken word. In talking over something, a child is often so occupied with thinking what he is going to ask next that he only half hears what mother or dad is saying. Letters obviate this difficulty.

Yes, letters to children away at school offer a priceless opportunity for parents to demonstrate the best in companionship and leadership.



Parker-Griffith

Mail Time at School Finds Everyone on Hand! Eager for Those Precious Letters From Home, These Jolly Girls Are Students at the Hockaday School in Dallas, Texas. This School, Which Now Includes an Accredited Junior College, Was Founded With the Support of a Group of Dallas Citizens Interested in Having Their Daughters Prepared for Eastern Colleges and Professional Schools.

Ten-Minute Tasks

Mother Lists Them on Cards and Lets Buddy Choose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever stop to think how many little chores there are about the house that require only a few minutes' time? Because they are so seemingly small they sometimes are neglected, yet attention faithfully given to them contributes much to the neatness and charm of the home.

There is the drawer in the cupboard that needs straightening, the window that should be washed. The porch needs to be swept, the stairs dusted, waste paper baskets emptied. These are all simple enough that even a child can take care of them, especially if they are given as definite assignments so that he will know what to do.

In our home we call these little chores ten-minute tasks. When I first thought of giving them that name, I began jotting down on cards all the things I could think of that required about ten minutes for the doing. Soon I had quite a stack of cards and they have proved a great convenience when it comes to securing help from a small boy in the family.

On school days, for example, when "Buddy" has only a few minutes to help, I choose one card for him or sometimes let him choose his own. He does the chore listed on it before he starts to school.

Before School

On Saturdays or during vacation time he can take care of several ten-minute tasks. We are finding many advantages in this little plan.

In the first place it gives variety. Of course there is much to be said of the value to a child of having a regular chore to be done each day—something for which he is responsible. Still, as in any other field, variety adds spice to life. Even if he has a regular chore each day, we can vary his other duties. But unless we have taken note ourselves of the variety of small tasks there are about the house, we often fail to have something different at the tip of our tongue to tell him to do today. So we fall back on what we had him do yesterday and the day before and the week before. Every child should have a chance to try his hand at some of the many fascinating "different" things there are to be done. He need not grow up feeling that housework is all very monotonous.

In the second place I have found our plan is helpful because it is definite. The early morning is a busy time in our home. It is quite an advantage to have things down in black and white. It is easy to choose something quickly for a small boy to do to help if I can sort out a few cards, hand them to him and say, "These are all things that need to be done today. You can choose the one you would like to do."

It Is Impersonal

Our file of ten-minute tasks offers still another advantage that I recognized only recently. It is impersonal. A friend told me that her children helped much more willingly if she made a list of things for them to do than if she told them each time. One of the children had said to her, "I don't mind doing things if you write them down, but I don't like to have you always telling me what to do." Perhaps most of us talk too much, give our children too many directions. They may come to depend on having us prod them along or they may rebel against being told all the time. If they can see a definite list of things that need to be done, though, they are glad to help.

There is one other advantage that perhaps I should include. It is something that makes me feel sure I will keep my little file of ten-minute tasks in my desk even when "Buddy" has grown big enough to see for himself what needs to be done if he has a few minutes to help me. That is the advantage that I find in having all these little duties listed where I can glance through them easily. It helps to refresh my memory, to remind me of some little task that has been neglected, and if it will take only ten minutes, well, why neglect it any longer? And so I get it done.

V. E. H.

A Place to Keep Their Toys

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Editor and Friends:

Just dropped in to suggest something helpful, I hope. At this Christmas time I think a great many parents find themselves swamped with toys and gifts which their little ones have received during the holidays. What to do with them and how to help the children make the most of them?

In our home a nursery solved the problem of a proper place for toys only for about three years, when it was necessary to use the room for a bedroom. This is what we did and I feel has helped to make the home "our home" to all the children.

We kept the dolls, doll-beds and wardrobes, beside the girls' beds. A box built low enough and with hinged lid and casters, was slid under the boys' beds. This held trucks, tops, teddy bears, etc. The girls' baking dishes were kept beside mine in the cupboard, flour sifter in flour bin, and china dishes in a small box in the cupboard beside mother's. The boys kept tools, construction toys, pails, shovels, etc. in the basement right near daddy's. Skates, sleds, carts, etc. were parked in the garage.

The girls' wash-day supplies found a place in the basement near mother's and many times they spent hours doing dolly's laundry while mother did out the Monday's wash. Games and books were kept in a desk of their own and was kept in the corner of the dining room where they could have easy access to it. So many homes, like ours, do not have rooms that heat well in the winter and the children must play near the parents. During the preschool age we filled the sand table in the basement for the winter and put up a swing down there.

I feel that these arrangements have made the children more a part of the home than to have had their toys relegated to the attic or storeroom during the winter. After all they are children with toys for such a short time and their toys are just as important to them as our household equipment is to us.

I enjoy The Parent so much and find it very helpful.

(Mrs.) V. A. P.

* * *

Guiding Children's Play

New York

Dear Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the contributors to the Parent Column. This column is indeed an inspiration.

In answer to the mother whose little boy is interested in shooting games I would say that I have found that when I have discouraged that kind of playing, time and time again the play has taken a different turn. I sincerely believe that if mothers and fathers would stop buying guns, or other warlike toys—toys that tend to lead the thought in wrong directions—and would let the children know why such toys are undesirable, we would have taken one step, and an important one towards disarmament. Children are naturally very kind hearted, and they love to please when they know it is appreciated.

It is a good idea to check up on our children's playthings. They are always doing something and it is an opportunity for us to guide them into pastimes that will prove beneficial. Many a time I have made an undesirable present disappear unobtrusively and replaced it with something different. Then a suggestion or a little urging would set the children to work happily in a more wholesome direction.

During the school season where there is not much time for outdoor play, the problem is how to keep them busy at home. In our home, drawing, writing, and making scrapbooks have been very popular. Games, too, of all sorts. Playing an instrument is something that will give hours of pleasure. That is if they are not made to dislike it by too strict a regime. What if they do not become Paderewski's and Zimbalists. They will have been kept busy and will derive a great deal of pleasure in later years from it. This has been proved in our home.

So, mothers and fathers everywhere, let us give more thought to our children's play.

(Mrs.) F. M.

* * *

Enthusiastic Over a Book

Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

Our family has just enjoyed a book over which I am so enthused that I had to write the parent section about it. The book is "Grassroot Jungles" by Edwin Way Teale and it describes the lives, and habits of many insects.

Each night I read aloud from this book and we had family discussions about the subject matter. The children listened so absorbedly that Dad and I decided to invest in a microscope set. We can hardly wait until spring when we can study various ant colonies. Our oldest son has determined to learn more about moths and has been out searching for cocoons, also.

I am sure that from now on all of us will be much more alert and interested in the insect life which goes on about us. We have decided to see if we can discover any further books on these subjects through the help of our local librarians. We had read a review of this book in the Monitor quite a long time ago. I think it would make a delightful gift for any parents to present to their family.

Richard never would take any interest in books and we felt badly about it as we want all our children to enjoy the book world to at least some extent. When I deplored this fact to our librarian, she asked what things he did take an interest in.

When I replied that he was interested in animals and birds, she suggested that I take home books on this subject and leave them on the living-room table. The other children spied them and read them aloud. Before long Richard perked up his ears and I could have chuckled aloud when I saw him pick up a book, but I did not act as though I had noticed.

He read the book but made no comment. However, when I remarked that the books were due, Richard volunteered to return them to the library. He came back with two more which had taken his fancy. Although never a "bookish" type, Richard does do some reading now, for which I know I can thank that helpful librarian.

Our children have lately taken over the job of planning and serving a light Sunday night supper. They really do very well, and my husband and I rather enjoy it. A little responsibility will go a long way toward making our boys and girls better citizens, I believe.

(Mrs.) J. A.

A Saturday Column

A Tape Measure As a Toy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someday when Bobby or Betty do not know what to do next, a tape measure, with suggestions as to using it, will provide an interesting activity. It might be a good idea to let the child keep a tape measure with his playthings and see how many ways he can find it useful and surprising.

"How many inches high is that chair?" asks mother, "Let's guess." Perhaps mother starts a game by asking Bobby or Betty to measure different chairs and tables, then the walls and the floor and write the results in a booklet or on a pad of paper. "How tall are you?" may be the next question, and each one of the family must be measured. Perhaps each player may be asked to close his eyes tight and then a pan or a box is handed to him and he must guess how long and wide it is without looking at it. When the tape measure gives the correct inches it will be fun to see who guessed most correctly.

It won't be long before Bobby or Betty can measure a foot of paper or a yard of cloth, thereby learning that arithmetic is fun. In fact, the humble tape measure may prove not only interesting but fascinating to boys and girls, and add spice to their games as it sharpens their faculties.

Enrolled at 'the People's University'

Libraries Offer Planned Courses—Readers' Advisor Becomes Dean of All Subjects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How is dry ice made?" "What is the text of the Nine Power Treaty?" "Where do you find agates?" "How do you become a landscape gardener?" "How do you go about photograph printing?"

Another radio question bee? It might be, but it is more likely a typical scene in the reader's advisory bureau of any of a number of public libraries. And instead of being a matter of a few cash prizes, these daily "ask me another" sessions, which are a routine part of many a librarian's day, mean new jobs, improved social contacts, extended education, and happier use of leisure for the people asking them.

Result of Adult Education Classes

Readers' advisory and consultant bureaus have sprung up in the past few years in 55 libraries in the United States, the American Library Association reports, as a natural result of the growth of adult education. Colleges, high schools, and more recently the WPA and adult education classes, have created certain planned and trained study habits. A good many of the students of these classes, even the college graduates who chafed at burning the midnight oil, like the idea of a planned reading course on definite subjects.

A persistent stream of requests for specific and authoritative information from these former students, from unemployed seeking jobs, from those in trades and professions seeking better jobs, from clubwomen, businessmen, and people in the professions, was eventually responsible for the setting up of the bureaus as separate departments in many libraries.

The readers' advisor has been referred to as the "dean of all subjects in the people's university," for it is up to him or her to outline and provide a course of study and bibliography on any subject which may come up, from accordions to yachts.

In a quiet interview, usually in a cozy nook, the readers' advisor discusses the inquirer's subject of interest, his purpose in undertaking the study, his educational and reading background, and time available. A bibliography of available books and pamphlets is then prepared and the reader returns to the consultant from time to time to report progress, to discuss problems, or to plan new and extended reading courses.

On a typical day recently, an advisor in a large midwestern city library had seven visitors. The first of these was an officer from the woman's probation department of the municipal court who wanted advice about books that would interest her charges, and the last was a musician whose education had been neglected except on the musical side and who wanted to fill in the gaps.

Helped Him Toward Promotion

Another reported to the American Library Association "A young chap who had held an inferior position in a rubber wholesale business lacked confidence and wanted a course on salesmanship. With this he was given a bibliography on rubber and the rubber industry, including up-to-date magazine references. He joined a night class at the Y. M. C. A. and when he was chosen president of the class, we gave him a course in parliamentary law and speechmaking. Then we introduced him to the president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is now a member of that organization and has access to all of their special lectures. We also directed him in starting a clipping collection which other members of the office force are using frequently. He has had two promotions in the past year."

A 27-year-old taxi driver in Cleveland has ben taking high school day courses along with boys of the regular age. He passed his examinations this year averaging 94. He has to select small books that he can tuck into his pocket while he is driving, but has thus covered much of the supplementary reading on the high school lists.

Finding or developing a job drives thousands of men and women to the public library and to the readers' consultant, if there is one. For in this department those of limited education often receive as valuable vocational advice and direction as they would in a special school.

All Day Long Come the Calls

All day long, reports an official of the Chicago Public Library, come calls for material on breeding and care of dogs, poultry farming, rabbit raising, mushroom growing, fur-farming, bee culture, costume design, commercial art as an occupation, interior decoration, landscape gardening, grape and cactus culture.

In Oak Park, Ill., where the readers' advisory bureau was started just this past year, a young man established his own successful business after a six-months intensive reading coure in landscape gardening. A real estate operator improved his business by reading all books available on the back-to-the-land movement.

A young normal school graduate in an eastern city without a position three years ago conceived the idea of using the roof of her apartment house for a playground for little children and her own room for classes. In no time she had established a nursery school which has now expanded into a separate house, with her mother and sister and a cook as additional staff. The library has provided her with educational books since the little school began.

A Minneapolis reader has been studying chemistry for a number of years in books and articles suggested by the consultant. His hobby is experimenting with chemicals and although he has had no scientific education, he reports producing a glue which has every indication of being a reliable water-proof adhesive. He has also attempted to see what he can do with peat and has read widely on that subject. His aim, he says, is to devise a cheap method of obtaining gas from peat, which can be used by the farmer who has peat soil in abundance on his land.

The bureaus also come to the rescue of the long suffering after dinner speakers and help innumerable businessmen, clubwomen, and others to gather material on a wide variety of subjects.

In many of the larger cities readers' forums and discussion groups have been organized under the direction of the advisory bureau.

Keystone

Practicing Wise Behavior in Traffic

Little children (and big ones too, perhaps) profit by rehearsing where good traffic habits are to be formed. Here we have some ordinary traffic situations dramatized on a school grounds, with a policeman (this is a London Bobby, for the school is in England), motorcars, and pedestrians, complete. The teacher has built up a background for the activity, wisely avoiding any stories or cautions based upon fear, and now is helping the children to carry through what they have learned. It is all great fun, but very important, too.

Teacher as Guide Democratic Ideal

The teacher in a school democracy is a guide, not a boss. She leads the children, supplying them with the facts which they need to make their decisions, helping them to see the arguments for or against certain types of behavior, and gradually influencing their opinions. Through giving them an opportunity to make minor decisions for themselves and to enjoy or to suffer from the results of their decisions, she teaches them ways to approach more complex problems and to become every month more self-reliant and more effective citizens in the school democracy. Sometimes a teacher thinks she is conducting her room democratically because she allows the children to vote upon various matters, when, as a matter of fact, the children are voting merely for the sake of doing what the teacher wants them to do. If you ask children to vote on a matter and you find they are watching you to get their cue as to which way to vote, then there is no true democratic feeling, no honest judgment passed after deliberation and real thinking. But if you find children anxious to discuss matters of all sorts and to abide by the vote of the group, then you can be sure that your school is a true democracy.

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools

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Further inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, Maplewood, N. J.

Over 30,000 Junior Baseball Teams—Chess Problems—Hub Leads—1938 Sports

Boston Red Sox Add More Honors To Lengthy List

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1938 Red Sox today added more offensive laurels to their already lengthy list with the release of "big inning" figures from the office of Henry Edwards. The locals topped the American League by scoring five or more runs in 33 separate innings. They previously had developed the individual batting and run-producing champion in Jimmy Foxx, captured the team hitting crown, and placed six regulars above the .300 level.

Fenway Park Helped

The left field barrier at Fenway Park helped the Sox to 23 innings of five runs, six of six runs, and four of seven. Also, the Bostonians managed two big innings in three different games—with Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago. They had only 16 sizable frames counted against them.

The Chicago White Sox finished second on the table by scoring 20 big innings and having only 13 against. Cleveland, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia followed in that order.

Ten runs were the most scored by any club in an inning. Cleveland scored that many against Detroit, and the Tigers counted a similar number in competition with Washington. Detroit, incidentally, scored 10 runs in the sixth inning and seven in the ninth in that Washington contest, with the Senators getting seven in their half of the third inning.

Challenge Yankees

Once again the supremacy of the Yankees is challenged by the Red Sox Boston held the champs even in the '38 22-game series, beat them out for the league batting crown by a wide margin, and also showed the way in various hit producing and run making departments. All of which emphasizes the importance of New York's amazing extra-base power and their ability to exert it with the bases occupied. The "big inning" team standing follows:

Team	For	Against	P.C.
Boston	33	16	.673
Chicago	20	13	.606
Cleveland	22	16	.579
New York	22	16	.579
Detroit	25	24	.510
St. Louis	18	30	.375
Washington	18	30	.375
Philadelphia	16	29	.356

Football Games

Today

At Baton Rouge, La.
New Britain, Conn., High vs. Dupont Manual High, Louisville, Ky.

Monday, Jan. 2

Rose Bowl
At Pasadena, Calif.
Duke vs. So. California.

Sugar Bowl
At New Orleans
Carnegie Tech vs. Texas Christian.

Orange Bowl
At Miami, Fla.
Tennessee vs. Oklahoma.

Cotton Bowl
At Dallas, Texas.
Texas Tech vs. St. Mary's.

Sun Bowl
At El Paso, Texas.
New Mexico vs. Utah.

At San Francisco
East vs. West.

At Montgomery, Ala.
Blue vs. Gray.

Shots From the Sports News Reel

Wide World
Left: Freddie Hutchinson and his mother. He will play with the Detroit Tigers next spring. Left center: Members of the Utica Curling team at Hastings, N. Y. Right center: Joe Sheketski, new Holy Cross football coach. Right: Members of the College of the City of New York basketball team and the University of Oregon succeed in blocking each other out as they strive to reach the ball.

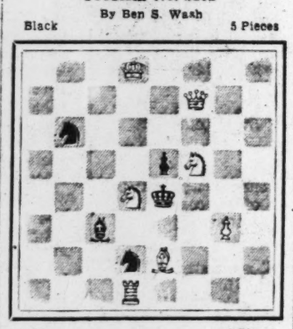
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 31, 1938

Problem No. 2101
By Ben S. Wash

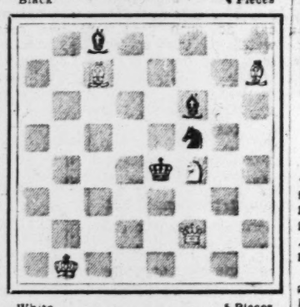
Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Mirror of American Sports, 1885)

Problem No. 2102
By Ben S. Wash

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First publication uncertain. Simple, but with a characteristically beautiful second move)

Solutions to Problems

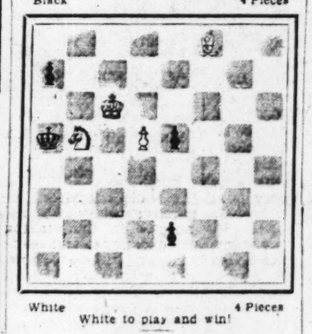
No. 2099. 1. Kt-B8 PxB
2. Kt-Q7ch
1. KtxB
2. Q-B4
1. K-B5
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. Kt-Q6
2. QxKt
1. KxR
2. Kt-Q7ch threat
1. Q-B4

Note the model mates!

No. 2100. Kt-B5
End-Game No. 439. White wins: 1 R-B2, B-B5; 2 P-R6, BxP; 3 R-R2ch, K-Kt4; 4 K-R7, B-B; 5 R-Kt2ch, K-B3; 6 R-Kt8, K-Q2; 7 RxB, K-R; 8 BxP mate!!

End Game No. 440
By A. A. Troitzky

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win!

1938 in Retrospect

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, Russian-born French citizen, is champion of the world, having regained his title when he defeated Dr. Max Euwe, Amsterdam schoolteacher, in their match which concluded Dec. 16, .937. The final score was Alekhine, 17½; Euwe, 12½.

The Hastings (England) Christmas Congress, concluded Jan. 6, 1938, was won by Reshevsky with 7, closely followed by Alexander and Keres, each 6½; and Fine and Flohr, each 6.

Capablanca played in a small double-round tourney at Paris during January, and won with 8. N. Rossolimo was next with 7½.

At Lodz, Poland, a minor tournament was played from March 20 to April 5. The leading scores were V. Pirc, 11½-4½; Tartakower, 10-5; Stahlberg, Eliskases and Petrov, each 9½-5½.

Dr. Alekhine won the Margate (England) tournament, played from April 20 to 29, with 12-2. Spielman, with 6-3, and Petrov with 5½-3½, were next.

Paul Keres, Estonian grand-master, and G. Stahlberg, long one of Sweden's leading masters, played a match which concluded about April 20. The score was 4-4, each player winning two games.

Frank Marshall won the championship of the club named in his honor in New York.

I. Kashdan won the Manhattan Chess Club (New York) championship.

S. Flohr, Czechoslovakian contender for the world's championship, defeated Mikenas of Lithuania, in a match held in Kaunas, Lithuania, 6-2, six wins and four draws. Mikenas inflicted Flohr's only loss at Margate.

S. Reshevsky duplicated his success of two years ago by leading the U. S. Championship, held at New York in April, with 13-3. Fine was next with 12½-3½; A. C. Simonson, 11-5; I. A. Horowitz, 10-6; I. Kashdan 9½-6½; A. W. Dake and D. Polland, each 9-7; and A. Kupchik, 8½-7½, followed.

Erich Eliskases, 26-year-old Austrian champion of Greater Germany, won a tournament held at Noordwyk, Holland, from June 8 to 22 with 7½. Keres, 6½; Pirc, 5½, and Euwe, 5, followed. Eliskases and Keres were undefeated.

The American Chess Federation championship, held at Boston, during mid July, resulted in a tie for first between Kashdan and Horowitz, each scoring 9. B. Blumin, Canadian expert, and Polland, previous winner, followed with 7½. A. E. Santasiere, former New York and Marshall Chess Club champion, was fifth with 6.

The New York State championship was won by A. S. Denker, with 7½-1½. Santasiere followed with 7-2.

The British Chess Federation championship, held at Brighton from Aug. 8 to 19, was won by Alexander with 8-3. Golombek and Sergeant followed with 7½-3½.

The great tournament of the year, held in various Dutch cities under the auspices of the Dutch Broadcasting Company during November, resulted in a triumph for Keres and Fine, who led with 8½-5½. Keres undefeated, won only three games, whereas Fine won six and lost three. The other scores were Botwinnik, 7½-6½; Alekhine, Euwe and Reshevsky, each 7-7; Capablanca 6-8; and Flohr, 4½-9½.

The annual Christmas Congress at Hastings, England, began Dec. 28. In the premier event, the following are competing: Euwe, Klein, Landau, Szabo, Pirc, Golombek, Sergeant, Milner-Barry, Sir George Thomas, and Tylor. Watch for cabled reports.

The youngest player defeated the oldest player in the great Dutch tournament. Capablanca started badly, trying to mix up a French Defense. Gradually Keres twisted his positional advantage into a direct attack against his opponent's K and won two pawns. The rest was easy.

French Defense

Keres White	Capablanca Black	Keres White	Capablanca Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	20 KR-Q	Kt-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Kt-Q4	R-Kt3
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	22 Kt-K6	Q-Kt
4 KPxP	KPxP	23 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt2
5 Kkt-B3	Kt-QB3	24 Q-Kt4	B-KB3
6 B-Kt5	Q-K2ch	25 R-B4	R-Kt4
7 B-K2	PxP	26 KtxBP	R-K
8 Castles	Q-B2	27 P-Kt3	Q-B
9 Kt-Kt3	B-Q3	28 RxB	QxQ
10 QKtxP	P-QR3	29 RxQ	KxKt
11 P-QKt3	KKt-K3	30 R-Q7ch	R-K2
12 B-Kt2	Castles	31 RxRch	KxR
13 KtxKt	PxKt	32 BxP	R-QR4
14 P-QB4	B-K3	33 P-QR4	R-QB4
15 Q-B2	PxP	34 R-QKt4	K-K3
16 BxBP	BxB	35 K-Kt2	P-KR4
17 QxB	KR-QKt	36 R-QB4	RxR
18 P-KR3	R-Kt4	37 PxR	K-Q3
19 QR-B	R-QB	38 P-KB4	Resigns

By-Plays — *By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

Sports in 1938

A great year That sums up the year 1938 in three words so far as sports are concerned. More persons than ever before were engaged in the many competitions which make up this vast world activity, and attendances in many cases reached new record heights. And when you remember that such big international events as the Olympic Games, the America's Cup races, and a few others were not held, the showing is all the more remarkable.

Wide World
Helen Wills Moody

Professional Sports Gain

One of the most noteworthy features was the big gains which have been reported in the professional sports. Baseball and football have had the best years in their history. Atttendance figures have been broken in both of them, as more persons watched the games, and the standard of competition was better. While the New York Yankees again spreadeagled the major-league baseball races, nearly all of the 16 teams reported successful seasons financially. And the minors prospered as never before. Golf and tennis also knew their best seasons.

In the Amateur Field

There was not a branch of amateur sport which did not also enjoy a high grade of play goth from a national and international point of view. The competition was keen and several new records were put on the books. Several of those sports which have not been attracting many competitors or drawing big attendances showed increases of a surprising nature. Basketball, badminton, squash, skiing, pony polo, motorboating, and yachting were among those which showed greater activity. And while the financial aspect of the game does not enter as much into these sports as it does into the professional field, it has been sufficient to meet all needs.

Individual Standouts

It is hard to pick out the individual performances which stood out most during the year. Every branch had its individual stars; but we are inclined to put lawn tennis as the sport which led so far as the amateurs were concerned. The winning of the United States, Australian, All-England, and French championships by Don Budge and the remarkable comeback of Helen Wills Moody in winning the all-England title will go down in sport history as two of the greatest performances of all time. And they mark the last appearance of these two great players in international amateur competition.

Other Great Performances

There were at least three other great individual performances worthy of special mention. One was the winning of the United States and Canadian singles sculls championships and the Diamond Sculls at the Royal Henley Regatta by Joe Burk of Philadelphia, a feat no other oarsmen has ever accomplished in one year. Another was the winning of the United States open golf championship for the second successive year by Ralph Guldahl. The third was the winning of over $19,000 by Sam Snead in open golf prize money.

Team Competitions

And when it comes to team competitions, there is no denying the fact that the New York Yankees led all the rest. Defeating the Cubs in four straight games for their third straight World Series title stamps the 1938 Yankees as a record breaker and the greatest professional baseball nine of all time. The Harvard and Navy crews were also great competitors, the Crimson winning all of its races, including that against Navy, while the latter concluded its season by winning the Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta championship. Then there was the Duke undefeated, untied, and unscored on football team, and the Texas Christian University eleven undefeated. A truly great sporting year in every way.

Dartmouth Leads at Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—With a slender two-tenths of a point lead, Dartmouth College's ski squad entered the second day of competition today in the 18th annual College Week Invitation Ski Tournament.

The Green, defending champions, scored an even 100 points yesterday in the slalom, opening event of the three-day program. McGill University was hot on the trail with 99.8 points. Amos Little, Dartmouth's ace, won the slalom over Scotts Cobble Run in 32.80 seconds.

Princeton has annexed the hockey series with Harvard, winning last night 3 to 1, after taking Thursday night's contest, 3 to 2.

Nichols School of Buffalo, by defeating Andover, 3-1, entered the final round of the Third Annual Northwoods School Hockey competition against the defending champion Exeter Academy, which beat Choate School, 4-3.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 30

American Association
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 0.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League
New York Americans at Toronto.
Boston at New York Rangers.

International-American League
Providence at Springfield.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Syracuse at Hershey.

Sunday

National
Montreal at Chicago.
Toronto at New York Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
Springfield at Cleveland.
Hershey at Syracuse.

American Association
Wichita at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

Hockey Stars Out

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Allen Murray, defenseman of the New York Americans, probably will be lost to the team for the rest of the National Hockey League season, it was learned yesteday after an examination of a shoulder injury he suffered in Thursday's game against Boston.

The Rangers also revealed that Bill Carson from Philadelphia would replace the injured Neil Colville.

Dartmouth Wins, 4-0

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dartmouth's hockey team hung up its third straight victory in the annual holiday season intercollegiate series at Playland Rink last night by trouncing Williams, 4 to 0.

Williams, previously unbeaten and winner of the Hacker Trophy at Lake Placid this week, checked the Indians' three speedy lines for a period and a half.

U. S. Girls' Tennis Final

Helen Bernhard of New York salvaged her U. S. girls' indoor tennis doubles title by pairing with Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, for a 3—6, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Barbara Madden, sister of the new singles titlist, Cissy Madden, and Josephine Sanfilipo, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The tourney was held at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Sporting Around the Hub

Skating Club Rink Opens Tonight

Boston's third indoor skating rink became a reality last night when The Skating Club of Boston officially arranged to open their $130,000 edifice to figure skating tonight at 8 o'clock. The board of Governors and prominent figure skaters such as Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox, national pair champions, and Gretchen Merrill, national novice champion, inspected the building early last evening.

The rink is of arch construction with blue-gray cinder block walls. It was started Aug. 25 and while the clubhouse itself and other details have not been completed, the rink part and skating is available now. Harvard's hockey team will practice there upon its return from Lake Placid.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox first baseman, received a late Christmas present when he was selected "player of the year" by the N. Y. Chapter, Baseball Writers Association of America, for which he will receive a plaque Feb. 5.

Wollaston's annual New Year golf tournament is on. Play began today and will continue through Monday. The record for entrants took place in 1937 of 243.

Although the McGill Red Raiders are down in the standing of the Senior Quebec Hockey League, it should not be inferred they will be any set-up for the Olympics tonight. The Redmen are still capable of playing the type of hockey that earned them their nickname.

The game should be a wide-open affair, with many of the local boys trying to earn that first victory over McGill they were never able to get while in college.

Dick Skeen of Hollywood, who will make his bow to professional tennis audiences on the Don Budge-Ellsworth Vines tour which arrives in Boston Garden next Wednesday, has numbered many film stars among his pupils during his years as teacher.

The Garden tennis program calls for singles matches between Budge and Vines and between Skeen and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, and a doubles match with Vines and Barnes opposing Budge and Skeen. Barnes is a former world's professional doubles champion.

During practice last night, Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics placed Dick Lewis, last season's Dartmouth hockey captain, back on the first line with the other two former Dartmouth players, Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord.

For a second line tonight Hago plans to use Russ Martin between Jack Costello and Gerry Desrosiers. On the third line he will give two Junior Olympics a chance to make good. Frankie Sullivan of Melrose will feed passes to Cliff Thomson of Stoneham at left wing, and Olympic Bob Jeremiah on right wing.

If Coach Farquharson of McGill has no objections regarding the number of players in uniform, Hago will also dress Gil Priestley, Juniors' defenseman.

Festivities bidding adieu to the old year of 1938 and greeting the new will all be business with the Bruins, who ring down the 1938 curtain in New York with a game against Rangers tonight and hustle back to Boston to greet 1939 with a game against Detroit here tomorrow night.

Bob Quinn gave Danny MacFayden another chance when the slender hurler was headed for the major league exit, by way of Cincinnati, and the Bee prexy was rewarded handsomely. The Deacon won 45 games in three successive seasons with the weak-hitting National Leaguers.

Perhaps the elder Quinn will have equal fortune in Al Simmons, who is about to start his sixteenth year in the majors, but his first in the National League. Al might have signed with Brooklyn or Pittsburgh had the Bees passed him up, but it is a fact that the entire American League refused him at the waiver price.

If Manager Casey Stengel can plug those holes in his infield, the Bees will be right up there with the contending clubs. The pitching staff has yielded only Hutchinson, and the offense is definitely stronger since the arrivals of Simmons, Johnny Dickshot, Buddy Hassett, Al Todd, and Jimmy Outlaw.

Incidentally, count Outlaw in the competition for third base. Jimmy toured the far turn when a rookie with Cincinnati, and no doubt would be more valuable to Stengel in that capacity than as an outfielder.

Monday's East-West football classic in distant San Francisco holds particular interest here because of the appearance of Cliff Wilson, Harvard, and Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney of Holy Cross with the Eastern contingent. Osmanski was injured in a recent scrimmage and may not get in.

American Legion Ready for Great Junior Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31—With 1939 expenses again underwritten by the two major baseball leagues to the tune of $20,000 the American Legion is making ready for the greatest junior baseball season next summer in the 13-year history of this youth-training nation-wide sports classic.

The outlook is that on June 30, 1939, when the enrollment of boys in the program stops, and competition begins, more than 500,000 boys under 17 years of age will be participating. They will form more than 30,000 teams, making the junior baseball program the greatest competitive junior sport in the entire world.

Junior World Series

The 30,000 teams will engage in elimination contests until only the two best teams are left, which will meet in the 1939 Junior World Series. The 1938 championship was won by San Diego, Calif.

American Legion posts everywhere sponsor junior baseball teams, providing uniforms, equipment and coaching for the youngsters, and at the same time teaching them good sportsmanship as the character foundation for future good citizenship.

The 1939 grant to the support of junior baseball voted unanimously by the baseball commission at the recent New York City meeting, will be payable in $10,000 installments to The American Legion on July 1 and Aug. 1, respectively. It will bring to $320,000 the total of the financial aid given junior baseball by the American and National Baseball Leagues since 1928.

Funds From Legion

The money which the baseball commission contributes annually toward the junior baseball program is earmarked exclusively for the transportation of championship teams to the regional and sectional tournaments and to the Junior World Series. The American Legion pays thousands of dollars out of its own funds for other necessary expenses in connection with these tournaments.

Homer L. Chaillaux, National Americanism Director of The American Legion, who has charge of junior baseball, reported to the baseball commission at its New York meeting on the number of junior baseball graduates playing in organized baseball.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	4	1	54	22	27
Rangers	11	5	1	45	34	23
Americans	9	6	3	46	48	21
Chicago	8	9	3	47	50	19
Toronto	7	8	3	36	36	17
Detroit	6	12	2	41	53	14
Canadiens	4	14	1	38	64	9

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The Home Forum

The Chocolate Cake

I NEVER see a chocolate-frosted layer cake that I don't think of Miss Purdy in her bare kitchen in the country. It has to be a round cake, to call up the picture, not one of the more fashionable square or oblong ones; and it has to be uncut, not the smallest wedge removed, because Miss Purdy's cake was never cut for me. I had to guess at how it looked beneath the rich brown icing, and how it tasted. "Three thin white layers," she said, "and the frosting thick between." Whenever I saw it, it was fresh from the oven, newly frosted, placed in the middle of the pine-board kitchen table to age an hour or two.

I don't know why I went for the milk at three o'clock in the afternoon: it is a long time ago and I have forgotten. Early morning or after supper seems the logical, sensible time to go for milk. Perhaps Miss Purdy had said, when I made arrangements for buying dairy products from Mr. Perkins: "Come and get it whenever you please," and it had pleased me to walk out in mid-afternoon. Anyway, I remember that it was in the afternoon each day, several hours before sunset, that I left our little house on the hill to walk down the path between the pines and the birch trees, past the dogwood tree which stood beside the mailbox, and out on to the road which led to town some two or three miles away.

I WENT BY Foley's farm, a large yellow-tan verandahed house set back in a yard landscaped, or so it seemed, with blue spruces and red maple trees. It was a prosperous-looking farm with wide fields behind it rising to a bare hill a mile or so back from the road. Whether it was the yellow paint or the generous porches or the measured arrangement of the trees, I don't know; but I always felt that the Foley farm would have looked more at home, more natural in its environment if it had been in Pennsylvania, or Illinois, or perhaps middle New York State. It never seemed to me to belong to New England.

Mr. Perkins' small house, where Miss Purdy was the housekeeper, resembled any number of farms in New England. It lay close to the road in front of choppy little fields. Dark green shutters decorated its dusty coat of flaking white paint. A lilac bush shaded the one stone step below the never-opened front entrance door. Two or three apple trees stood untrimmed and shaggy in the side yard, which held also currant bushes topping uncut straggly grass. In the back corner, a clothesline stretched from the house to a weathered post. On the other side of the house, the driveway curved to the barn which was three times the size of the house, unpainted, with rickety doors and an uneven roof. Rusty farm implements, parts of old ploughs and farm machinery, and a wagon wheel or two leaned against the side front of the building.

EACH DAY IT was the same. At my knock on the green side-kitchen door, Miss Purdy came to let me in. I waited while she brought the milk bottle from a back room. She placed it in a paper bag which she drew, carefully folded, from a bottom drawer in the pantry cupboard. She never said much, but was friendly in look and spirit. Our words were mostly concerned with the weather and, when I bought eggs, with how the hens were laying. She wore black and white percale house dresses and immaculate gray aprons. There was nothing fancy about Miss Purdy: no lace, nor ruffles nor spots of color. Her gray hair was pulled tight back from her face. She had blue eyes under heavy brows, a mouth straight-lipped and firm. I stood in awe of her and never chattered. She made me feel even younger and more frivolous than I really was.

She made the chocolate cake as often, I think, as once in two weeks. When I came in the neat, plain kitchen and saw the delectable brown mound, I would say: "Oh, what a lovely cake!" Miss Purdy would smile, looking pleased and proud. She always said the same thing: "It's for him." And, after a pause: "He likes it." An atmosphere of festivity and excitement hung over the kitchen on the cake-baking days, caused, partly, by the sweet vanilla chocolate smell of the room and partly by the sight of Miss Purdy flushed of cheek, patently enjoying an accomplishment of which she didn't quite approve.

I didn't know Mr. Perkins. I saw him occasionally going in or out of the barn, or driving the horse down into the back field. He nodded to me, but he didn't smile or speak. I thought his expression a little stern and dour for so young a man. I knew he worked hard and lived frugally. I felt better about him when I learned he liked elaborate cake, and Miss Purdy's: "It's for him" conveyed much to me. She liked him. She mothered him. It was important to her to please him. She thought chocolate cakes were rather foolish things: she'd never bake one for herself. They weren't like ginger cookies, or applesauce, or the beans she baked on Saturday afternoon or the brown-bread I saw and smelled steaming on the coal stove on those days. "He likes it." Men must be coddled, you learned from that, kept happy, even if it meant taking valuable time from earnest things to make them so.

It was a good year, that year I spent in the cottage on the hill. There was a river below, a narrow black river which curved between the alders about the base of our hill. In winter the stream silvered and the trees silvered, too; and on cold sunny mornings, looking out at icicles and snow and tree lace, I felt a princess in a jeweled castle.

Those snowy days I remember, and the expectant walk for mail each morning and a chat now and then with the mail man. I remember hours of reading and the long walks we used to take. But I have forgotten many things about that year, as one does forget the everyday things which happen in the excitement of being young. Yet I haven't forgotten Miss Purdy and her chocolate cakes made for Mr. Perkins, and what they revealed to me of the stern life they lived on the farm.

I MADE A chocolate cake this morning, three thin snowy layers with fudge thick between and on top. I put it in the middle of the kitchen table, wishing for a moment that someone would come in and exclaim about it. If someone had, I was going to say proudly: "I made it for them. . . . They like it."

C. C. R.

A Boy's Experiments

SO FAR as any record shows, his (Franklin's) work and his studies were his whole life from twelve to sixteen. But it may have been during these years that he tried his earliest known experiments. "When I was a boy I made two oval palettes," he wrote long afterwards to Barbeu Dubourg, "each about ten inches long and six broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it fast in the palm of my hand. They much resembled a painter's palettes. In swimming I pushed the edges of these forward, and I struck the water with their flat surfaces as I drew them back. I remember I swam faster by means of these palettes, but they fatigued my wrists. I also fitted to the soles of my feet a kind of sandals; but I was not satisfied with them, because I observed that the stroke is partly given by the inside of the feet and the ankles, and not entirely with the soles of the feet. . . . When I was a boy, I amused myself one day with flying a paper kite. . . . In a little time, being desirous of amusing myself with my kite and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned; and, loosing from the stake the string with the little stick which was fastened to it, went again into the water, where I found that, lying on my back and holding the stick in my hands, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, I began to cross the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the least fatigue, and with the greatest pleasure imaginable.—From "Benjamin Franklin," by CARL VAN DOREN. (New York: Viking.)

In the Market

THE uneven cobbles were strewn with a motley collection of boxes and bales, as the men unpacked. On one side a lorry was disgorging vast quantities of fruit; while across the way two men emptied a pony cart of its contents of vegetables and flowers. The workers, red-cheeked and brown-armed, threw cheery remarks at each other as they got on with their job.

Gradually the vans were emptied and went chugging off, while the stalls were piled high with the fresh fruit. Dew still sparkled on leaves from the early morning gathering, and the scent of flowers was mingled with the smell of good brown earth.

Buyers began to arrive, jostling each other in their eagerness for a first choice. The men were kept busy weighing up and counting change; for business was brisk, and already further supplies had to be fetched from the back.

It was a kaleidoscope of color. The regal purple of the beetroot crowned the warm orange of long, slim carrots and the gleaming white of leeks, as they lay on the stall. Further down, shining-faced cherries mingled with the dim cerise of plums and pin-pointed strawberries. At the far end, immense hydrangeas lifted their heads from rust-red pots.

The morning drew on and more customers came in. They included housewives with bulging string bags, also hotel-keepers, having a keen lookout for a bargain. Even the vicar and one of his church-workers were going the round of the stalls, buying flowers for a forthcoming fête.

"Here you are, sir," said one old man, as they paused before his pitch. He picked up a varied assortment of bunches and offered them as a gift. The vicar thanked him cordially and passed on.

By midday most of the stuff had gone, and the men started to pack up. The ponies' nosebags were removed and the old cars cranked. In another hour, there would be no sign of life, except for the regular market hands going round tidying up.

M. K. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

THE BOY WITH THE CHERRIES: *A Painting by Edouard Manet*

HE HAS a heap of ripe cherries wrapped in a big cabbage leaf! Yet in spite of the careful way in which he is guarding the precious fruit, holding it between two anxious hands as he rests his improvised basket upon the stone ledge, two or three are escaping him.

The flaxen hair, the fresh young face, the warm red of fruit and headgear, light up the picture, focusing the eye and retaining the interest. All else is restrained and quiet; brown of background and clothing, cool gray of stone; so that, under the master hand, the lively, childish figure stands out intensely alive, with all the natural gaiety of youth.

Edouard Manet, among the French Impressionists, had a long and fierce battle to fight before he came to be acknowledged as one of France's greatest painters. There is little doubt that Goya and others of the Spanish school were an early influence in his life, but that he later found himself and his own individual genius is proved by his work.

India Print

(Boston: 1870)

All day it has been snowing,
but tonight,
here on this hill,
the air is clear and still
and the soft light
of a thousand stars
tinsels the masts and spars
of clipper ships
come home for Christmas.

All day it has been snowing
The elm trees
crackle in the cold;
the sky is a frieze
of blue and gold;
and glimmering beneath,
the harbor lights seem like a holly
wreath.

OLIVER JENKINS.

Southward Bound to Summer

THE platform of the Gare de Lyon, in Paris, wore a deserted air. It was a cold damp winter day, and the passengers were already comfortably settled in their compartments. The station master, slowly pacing up and down as he talked to a colleague, kept a watchful eye on the clock. Then, before anyone quite realized what had happened, a cloud of steam blotted out everything and the crack express majestically slipped out of the station and started on its long journey southward.

QUICKLY THE SUBURBS disappeared. Through the rain we caught glimpses of Melun, the Seine, the lovely Forest of Fontainebleau; of Dijon which, since childhood days, has spelt "Mustard" to me; of Bourgogne and the broad and placid river Saone. Then came Lyons. An ugly, spreading town, built at the junction of two rivers—the Rhône and the Saône—overshadowed on one side by tall cliffs, surrounded by factories, and yet for centuries the home of France's beautiful silk industry.

From Lyons on, something was changed in the quality of the air. The South was beginning. The line followed the Rhône valley, which is guarded on the west by the long range of the Cévennes mountains and on the east by the Alps. We passed through Valence, then Avignon where the sun set behind the Cévennes and painted the valley and the distant peaks of the Alps with pink and purple. Then came dinner in the restaurant car, seated opposite the French detective from the "Deuxième Bureau" (Secret Service) who talked in mysterious undertones to the elegant, but rather showy, gentleman sitting beside him.

Marseilles, where we left the train for the autorail, that giant beetle which seems to eat its way through the night with its powerful headlamps. Toulon. Or, as they say in the Midi, "Tou-longue." And, last of all, Saint Raphael.

As I climbed sleepily into the ancient open taxi that was waiting to convey me to my destination, some fifteen kilometers away, I could hardly believe the scene to be real. The night was warm and as still as nights can be on the Riviera. The moon was full and seemed intent on flooding the whole world in silver light, and there was an incredible luminous pathway leading straight out to sea.

The road we had taken followed the irregular outline of the coast. We passed small sandy bays and rocky points, and every now and again a camper's tent could be seen in the lee of some natural shelter. And enveloping everything, that warm, satisfying, never-to-be-forgotten smell of pines: pines that grow everywhere, right down to the edge of the sea, and provide shelter for the "cigales," those crickets of the south whose melodious but monotonous chant seems to accentuate the silence of the night.

I DON'T REMEMBER much about arriving or getting to bed, but I do remember the scene from our balcony the next morning. The shimmering, deep blue sea, the small sandy bay in front of the hotel, the cloudless blue sky and the pines, growing right down to the water's edge. Out there in the morning sunshine, the day before, Paris, the cold and the rain, all seemed to belong to some remote past.

H. B.

The New Year and Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a kindly custom at the New Year for people to exchange appropriate greetings. It is a still happier thing to attain some measure of spiritual apprehension that time, with its measurements and limitations, is no part of immortal, spiritual being. Through this understanding, time and other manifestations of materiality will be seen as expressions of mortal mind.

Among a great number of spiritually-minded Bible characters who gave proof of this enlightenment, the Revelator is outstanding. While on the isle of Patmos, as recorded in Revelation (10:5, 6), John saw an angel, standing "upon the sea and upon the earth," who declared that "there should be time no longer."

This statement is fraught with infinite possibilities, but it does not mean that those discerning something of its significance abandon normal methods of expressing or measuring time for practical purposes. They arrange their affairs as others do, yet keep ever before them the need of laying down material concepts and accepting spiritual, eternal values. If their nation and their friends observe the New Year holiday, they respond with seasonable wishes. But they also recall the attitude of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, who, devoted to the demonstration of good, lovingly helped his followers to attain a fuller recognition of his spiritual purpose and teaching.

Christian Science brings true happiness to everyone who accepts its teaching. To the mother at home, the solitary lighthouse keeper, the distant forest dweller, it presents the one way to happiness lovingly offered in the words of Christ Jesus (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you."

The demonstration of this truth proves that God's law is spiritual, that His creation ever reflects Him, and that man is forever His image and likeness, knowing neither birth, time, nor death.

Many, even from childhood, have been taught that man is made in God's likeness. They have early learned to think of Him as Father, but the term has been so materially interpreted that it has failed to convey the revealed truth that Spirit, God, is the Father and creator of spiritual, not material offspring. Although it has been generally acknowledged that God is Spirit, not until Mary Baker Eddy gave her message to the world was it revealed that, because there is but one God, and therefore but one Spirit, perfect and eternal, matter is unreal, no part of His creation. Christian Science makes it plain that God is the infinite divine intelligence, or Mind, supreme, all-knowing, Mind, impersonal and intangible to the material senses, is obviously expressed only by spiritual ideas. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), Mrs. Eddy says: "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being."

In the Scriptures is the frequent call to each one to discern and prove this perfection, and enjoy the deeper happiness it brings. Jesus voiced it in the Sermon on the Mount, where he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

No greater guarantee of a happy New Year and of a continuously happy experience could be found than in the faithful proving of man's sonship with the Father. A little time spent in considering the seeming obstructions along the highway of happiness, would soon reveal that, in the light of God's allness, these seeming obstacles are unreal, since the one creator is the parent of good only. Error is not the offspring of divine intelligence. It rises from the belief that there is more than one Mind, and that there are other gods. Since this is metaphysically and logically impossible, we can but relegate all errors to nothingness, and find real happiness through our continuous expression of divine Principle, good.

As we "go on unto perfection" (Hebrews 6:1), that is, devote ourselves to the demonstration of perfection, could any happiness possibly be greater than the daily practical reflection of God in love, peace, health, intelligence, power, freedom, and every other spiritual quality?

Christian Scientists follow the command of the Master to heal the sick, and only prejudiced critics attempt to refute the many authenticated cases of such healing. The Way-shower demonstrated the fact that his own needs were supplied as well as those of his followers. The spiritual sense of supply and the right understanding of prosperity bring in their train peace, joy, contentment.

One is much impressed, also, when hearing of Christian Science healings, to find that the one benefited often regards as of immensely greater value than the healing of any material difficulty, the spiritual enlightenment which accompanies such healing. Can a fuller, deeper, more continuous happiness be offered for this and every New Year, than the consciousness of man's spiritual oneness with God?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Snowflake on My Sleeve

O lovely star of ice, exquisite crystal flake,
Caught on the dark cloth of my coat;
O tiny voyager from cloud-hung sky
Immeasurably remote,

I marvel at your perfect symmetry,
Your sheer cold delicacy of form:
As if a small white flower suddenly bloomed
In the midst of whirling storm;

But when I look at you more closely
Your frail white filigree turns clear,
And where a flower of ice lay on my sleeve
Is but a crystal tear.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

L'An nouveau et le Bonheur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE aimable coutume veut qu'au nouvel an l'on échange des vœux de circonstance. Ce qui est mieux encore, c'est d'arriver à comprendre spirituellement qu'avec ses mesures et ses limitations, le temps ne fait point partie de l'être immortel, spirituel. Cette compréhension permet de voir que le temps et les autres manifestations de la matérialité sont l'expression de l'entendement mortel.

Nous savons par la Bible que maints personnages à la pensée spirituelle étaient éclairés sous ce rapport et en donnèrent des preuves; ce fut notamment le cas du Révélateur. L'Apocalypse (10:5, 6), nous apprend qu'exilé dans l'île de Patmos, Jean vit un ange qui, se tenant "sur la mer et sur la terre," jura "qu'il n'y aura plus de temps."

Cette déclaration offre des possibilités infinies; pourtant il n'en faut pas conclure que ceux qui saisissent plus ou moins son immense portée abandonnent les méthodes normales par lesquelles, à des fins pratiques, on exprime ou mesure le temps. Comme la plupart des humains, ils prennent les meilleurs arrangements possibles; mais ils ne perdent jamais de vue la nécessité de renoncer aux concepts matériels pour accepter les valeurs spirituelles, éternelles. Si leur nation et leurs amis considèrent le Jour de l'An comme une fête donnant lieu à des marques d'amitié, eux-mêmes y répondent par les vœux d'usage. Néanmoins ils se rappellent l'attitude de Jésus le Christ — du Conducteur voué à la démonstration du bien — qui tout en aidant ses disciples avec amour, les amenait à mieux reconnaître son objectif et ses enseignements spirituels.

A quiconque accepte ses enseignements, la Science Chrétienne apporte le vrai bonheur. La mère de famille travaillant au foyer, le solitaire gardien de phare, l'habitant d'une forêt lointaine, tous peuvent y trouver l'unique chemin conduisant au bonheur, la voie indiquée par le Christ Jésus lorsqu'il disait avec amour (Luc 17:21): "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous."

La démonstration de cette vérité prouve que la loi divine est spirituelle, que la création de Dieu Le reflète constamment, que l'homme est à jamais Son image et Sa ressemblance, ignorant la naissance, le temps ou la mort.

Une foule d'humains ont appris dès leur enfance que l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu. On leur a bien enseigné que Dieu est notre Père; mais par suite d'une interprétation toute matérialiste, ce terme ne leur a point fait saisir la vérité révélée, savoir que l'Esprit, Dieu, est le Père ou le créateur de rejetons spirituels et non matériels. Sans doute avait-on généralement reconnu que Dieu est Esprit; mais il fallait que Mary Baker Eddy donnât son message au monde pour que fût révélé le fait suivant: comme il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu, par conséquent un seul Esprit, parfait, éternel, la matière est irréelle et n'est nullement comprise dans Sa création. La Science Chrétienne rend évidente la nature de Dieu, la divine intelligence infinie ou l'Entendement suprême auquel rien n'est caché. Impersonnel, ne pouvant être touché par les sens physiques, l'Entendement à coup sûr ne s'exprime que par les idées spirituelles. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 470: "Dieu est le créateur de l'homme, et, le Principe divin de l'homme demeurant parfait, l'idée divine ou reflet, l'homme, reste parfaite. L'homme est l'expression de l'être de Dieu."

A maintes reprises, les Ecritures convient chacun de nous à discerner cette perfection, à la prouver et à jouir du profond bonheur qu'elle apporte. Jésus fit entendre cet appel lorsque dans le Sermon sur la montagne, il dit à ses auditeurs (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait."

Une heureuse nouvelle année, un bonheur ininterrompu, voilà ce que nous assurent mieux que toute autre chose les fidèles efforts tendant à prouver la véritable filialité de l'homme, enfant du Père. Considérons un instant les obstacles qui paraissent se dresser sur le chemin du bonheur; nous ne tarderons pas à voir qu'étant donné la totalité de Dieu, ces prétendus obstacles sont irréels, car l'unique créateur n'engendre que le bien. Loin d'avoir sa source dans l'intelligence divine, l'erreur est due à la croyance qu'il existe plus d'un Entendement qu'il y a d'autres dieux. Comme la chose est métaphysiquement et logiquement impossible, nous pouvons reléguer toutes les erreurs au néant et trouver le bonheur véritable dans notre expression continue du divin Principe ou du bien.

Nous devons tendre "à ce qui est parfait" (Hébreux 6:1), c'est-à-dire nous consacrer à la démonstration de la perfection; quel bonheur en effet pourrait surpasser celui qu'on trouve en reflétant Dieu chaque jour et d'une manière pratique par l'amour, la paix, la santé, l'intelligence, le pouvoir, la liberté et toutes les autres qualités spirituelles?

Selon le commandement du Maître, les Scientistes Chrétiens guérissent les malades; et à moins de nourrir des préventions injustes, nul ne contestera ces nombreuses guérisons dûment vérifiées. Le Conducteur démontra que lui-même et ceux qui le suivaient obtenaient tout ce dont ils avaient besoin. Le sens spirituel des ressources et la vraie compréhension de la prospérité ont pour cortège la paix, la joie, le contentement.

Lorsqu'un homme raconte sa propre guérison par la Science Chrétienne, on peut souvent faire cette constatation frappante: bien plus que la guérison des maux matériels, il apprécie les lumières spirituelles dont s'est accompagnée cette guérison. Pour le nouvel an — pour toutes les années nouvelles — serait-il possible d'offrir un bonheur plus complet, plus profond, plus durable que la conscience du rapport spirituel unissant l'homme à Dieu?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Etching by Moonlight

Etcher, lay aside your pen.
For now the roof top slants
In silver lines—

Blinds are shadow-cast, and when
The moonlight drips
It clings to vines—

Branches point to corners men
Like you could never reach—
When frost moon shines.

E. HARRIETT DONLEVY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ..... $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938

Feeding Boston Needs Help Of Half of World

From nearly every state and many foreign lands come carlots, shiploads, truckloads of food.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The job of feeding nearly 2,500,000 persons living in the Metropolitan Boston Area would be quite a task, if a single businessman or government official had to direct it alone.

But fortunately, not one, but hundreds of heads of independent business firms, co-ordinated by the law of supply and demand, gather and distribute the steaks, chops, roasts, oranges, potatoes, milk and poultry that load the dining tables of more than half a million families.

Aiding them is a veritable army of workers, comprising the area's most important industry, and checking the quality and quantity of the food is a legion of city, State and Federal inspectors enforcing regulatory and protective laws.

A survey of the food industry here shows that Boston is:

Third largest receiving point for fresh vegetables in the country.

Fourth in production of bread and bakery products.

First and largest fresh fish port of the country.

The pioneer market for bananas.

A large meat packing center.

One of the great potato markets.

The Turkey Berry

At its very door is what is claimed to be the greatest cranberry producing section in the world, with a normal crop value of about $5,000,000.

Boston and Cambridge together produce more quality candy than any other section of the country and are leaders in ice cream production: It is also one of the major sugar refining areas of the United States.

While the City of Boston alone is ninth in population, it is sixth among the cities of the country in the value of sales in retail food stores. Metropolitan Boston as a whole annually sells more than $262,000,000 worth of products in its food shops.

Value of some of the food products made or handled in Boston alone, which total $119,877,00 a year, include bread and other bakery products $39,824,000; meat packing and preparation $29,348,000; confectionery and ice cream $26,861,000 and canned, dried and preserved foods $9,223,000.

Practically every State and many other nations contribute foodstuffs to the people of Boston. A summary of just fruits and vegetables, unloaded at Boston in one year, discloses that they came from 42 States other than those from Massachusetts, and from 23 foreign countries. The commodities numbered 85 different varieties, ranging all the way from anise and apples to turnips and watermelons.

Home Farms Raise Much

Yet a surprisingly large amount of foodstuffs comes from farms of Massachusetts in the counties immediately surrounding the Metropolis. Statistics show that in the five Eastern counties, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk and Plymouth, such land as has not been urbanized and covered with dwellings, office buildings and factories, yields more than $30,000,000 worth of farm crops annually.

Boston's market centers for farmers who truck their produce to the city, are South Market Street, in the shadow of historic Faneuil Hall, and the great, long, Quincy Market, nearby, where Samuel R. Goodwin presides as City Superintendent of Markets. In this area on any morning, countless trucks, many arriving during the night, are parked to unload vegetables, fruit and produce.

Nearby produce thus is brought to market by its growers in the age-old way, differing only in that the familiar farm truck now is rubber-tired and gasoline-propelled, instead of being iron-tired and drawn by horses.

A vast change has been brought about in the significance of this source of supply, however. Whereas neighboring farmers once fed the whole of Boston, now they provide only a small portion of the food consumed. Most edibles now come from far places, propelled here by railroad, truck and steamship, and occasionally even by airplane.

Maine Is Big Shipper

A report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1937, for instance, shows that, of 49,778 carlots of fruits and vegetables unloaded at Boston during the year,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably occasional light snow tonight and Sunday; not so cold tonight, with minimum temperature near 24 degrees; gentle variable winds becoming moderate southwest, and shifting to northwest late Sunday.

Maine: Light snow beginning late tonight or Sunday, rising temperature tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Occasional snow tonight and Sunday, warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, occasional light snow probably tonight and Sunday, rising temperature tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate to fresh southwest and shifting to northwest late Sunday, occasional light snow tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	19	Minneapolis	8	-2
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	16	4	New York	28	24
Denver	38	32	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	24	16	Philadelphia	26	28
Kansas City	32	26	St. Louis	26	18
Los Angeles	64	54	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	68	60	Washington	28	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 31.
B—Minimum, Dec. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:14 p. m.; height 9.3 feet. Lights all vehicles by 4:50 p. m.

Hungry Boston Welcomes Tons of Foodstuffs Every Day From All Over World

Buying and Selling

Top: Trucks on one side of busy Quincy market. Bottom: Fruit and vegetable auction which takes place every morning in Boston & Albany R. R. Yards in Charlestown.

Corner of Market Area

This is a section between Quincy market and Boston's famed Faneuil Hall.

by a Staff Photographer

Part of Push-Cart Market

Here may be found fruits and vegetables of all kinds. This market is especially active on Saturdays when, as the night wears on, prices often tumble and rare bargains can be found.

Gliding Training Advocated As Part of U. S. Air Program

Lewin B. Barringer, prominent soaring pilot and editor of the only American magazine devoted solely to that sport, commended here the President's plan to train 20,000 more pilots, adding that he thought they all ought to get gliding training as a preliminary.

Mr. Barringer who is a guest today of the aviation unit of the Massachusetts National Guard, yesterday flew up in one of the Pennsylvania Guard unit planes, and spoke on his gliding experiences abroad and in America.

Glider training, Mr. Barringer said, would be an inexpensive and accurate way for the Government to judge the natural capabilities of a pilot. Glider training demands far more art than motored flying and promotes better judgment, he said. A motor pilot in trouble in the air would instinctively bring his glider training into play to bring his craft down. This is the method employed in the totalitarian states, he said, where pilot training from youth on is actively promoted by the Government.

Aid to Pilots

A teacher of pilots as well as a glider pilot, Mr. Barringer said that glider-trained students have "soloed" as quickly as 20 minutes and have generally never taken more than two hours training to win their pilot's licenses.

There are now 42 colleges and universities (including Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in the United States, he said, that have glider clubs whose work will be tied in with the Federal program, which is headed by Grove Webster, recently created head of the private flying section of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The American pilot program, if begun on glider training, should be successful, Mr. Barringer thought, because America now has glider designs that are every bit as good as Germany, which is the leader in glider work in Europe. Harland Ross of Wichita Falls, Texas, he said, has a sailplane of tapering wing design in which he soared for hours over the flat plains of Texas using the so-called "thermal" currents which are generated over the sun-baked fields, just to prove that flat country is as good as hilly for soaring.

Unlimited Possibilities

"America has unlimited possibilities for gliding provided we have good efficient design," he said. Hilly country produces the soaring type of currents caused by the winds, as they are deflected by mountains and shot upward. The only poor section Mr. Barringer could discover was Cape Cod where the thermal currents generated over the sands are cooled too quickly by the much colder sea air. New Hampshire, he characterized as excellent gliding country because it is full of ridge currents and has thermal currents until late in the fall.

'Guest Students' At Fire College

Four picked fire fighters from St. John, New Brunswick and two from Halifax, Nova Scotia, will enter the Boston Fire College for a month's training tonight as the guest "pupils" of Samuel J. Pope, Boston fire chief. Fire Commissinoer William A. Reilly approved Chief Pope's invitation.

The month's course includes active duty, classroom instruction in fire fighting, fire prevention, hazard detection, physical courses, and work on a fire tower. On their return home they will act as instructors for the St. John and Halifax departments.

The four New Brunswick representatives are Capt. Percy Campbell; Capt. Holly Knight; Capt. James Biddiscombe; and Deputy Chief Robert Carson who will have charge of the group.

Special Service Listed By Boston Elevated

Additional elevated service will be provided for the two-day New Year's celebration, it was announced by Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated.

Operation of the rapid transit service will continue until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the trains running at 10-minute intervals. Train service will be extended through Sunday night until 4 o'clock Monday morning. This service will be on the Washington Street tunnel, the East Boston tunnel, and the Cambridge-Dorchester subway.

Special service will also be provided by surface cars and extra trains will be run in the Tremont and Boylston Street tunnels.

Hurricane Wood Makes Charcoal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., Dec. 31—The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Department has found a new use for waste wood left in the forests by the hurricane.

At its research station at the Fox Research Forest in this town the Department is producing charcoal from the forest waste. A crew under the supervision of Chester Sweeney, WPA foreman, is operating two portable steel drum charcoal kilns obtained from the Black Forest at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

While the charcoal produced at the reservation will be used as campfire fuel at the various state reservations next summer, the project is being carried on as an experiment and demonstration with the possibility that some private timber lot owners may adopt the practice as a means of cleaning up the forests on a self-liquidating basis.

It is pointed out that there is more of a demand for charcoal today than for a number of years and that the type of kiln being used at Hillsborough is more simple to operate than old-fashioned kilns.

McCarthy Ready to Aid Cambridge Relief Inquiry

Walter V. McCarthy, State Welfare Commissioner, yesterday made a bid for peace in his controversy with Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge over alleged relief frauds in that city. In a letter to the Cambridge Mayor, Mr. McCarthy said he stood ready to co-operate in every way. The Commissioner then renewed his request for a copy of the Cambridge welfare lists.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Burns in "Arkansas Traveler." 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Gangster's Boy," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:05, 8:05, Midnight show, Jan. 1.

Coolidge Corner—
"Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Louise Fazenda and Spring Byington. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter—
Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda in "The Mad Miss Manton." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland in "Listen Darling." Also "In Society," with Mary Boland, Edward E. Horton and Mischa Auer.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Artists and Models Abroad," starring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:55, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Paramount: 10:12 a. m., 1:12, 4:18, 7:18, 10:24. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:50, 9. Paramount 9 a. m., 12, 3:06, 6:08, 9:13. Midnight show, Jan. 1st: "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster.

Metropolitan—
"Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. Midnight show Jan. 1st.: "Kentucky," with Loretta Young. Also "Up the River," featuring Preston Foster.

Radio Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou, Tony Martin, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, Binnie Barnes and Arleen Whelan. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Midnight show Jan. 1st.: Continuous till dawn.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive in Nazi Germany," 9:40 a. m., 12:28, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:55, 4:32, 7:31, 10:19.

B. F. O. Boston—
"Freshman Year," with Dixie Dunbar and Constance Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:30, 10:50. Also "Juvenile Court," featuring Paul Kelly and Frankie Darro. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40. Stage show: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. (Midnight show Jan. 1.)

Repertory—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," featuring Keye Luke. Also "Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West with the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. (Midnight show Jan. 1.)

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30. (Midnight show Jan. 1. Continuous until 3 a. m.)

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Strand—
"I Am the Law," starring Edward G. Robinson. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe and Ann Morriss.

South Station Theater—
"Refugees." "Ferdinand, the Bull." Max Baer in "Fisticuffs." "Travel to Puerto Rico." "Pow-wow." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest." "March of Time." "Comical Oddities." "Siamese Fighting Fish." "Quebec." and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the Dead End Kids. Also "Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew in "David Copperfield." Also Don Ameche in "Josette."

University—
Loretta Young in "Suez." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Midnight: Preview of "Angels with Dirty Faces." "Tomorrow (Sunday): "A Man to Remember," with Edward Ellis. Also "Stablemates."

Uptown—
"Drums," starring Sabu. 12:45, 4:35, 8:15. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. 2:45, 6:25, 10:05. Also "Fredinand, the Bull."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn in "Little Women." Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen and Charles Ruggles. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Rudolf Serkin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Ford Hall Forum—
Louis Fischer, who has just returned to America after spending two years in Europe, will speak on "The Soviets in World Affairs." 8.

Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum—
Open from 1 to 4 New Year's Day. Concert at 2 o'clock by Paul Misokonsky, violinist.

Skiing Conditions Reported Fine For New Year Holiday

The first reports on skiing conditions for the New Year are very favorable, with northern New England reporting plenty of good snow for skiing over the three-day holiday.

All hotels and lodges in New Hampshire reported capacity bookings. Among the highlights on the entertainment calendar are the season's first winter sports carnival at Tamworth, beginning today and lasting through Monday, a benefit ski dance at Franconia, and sled dog races at Lake Chocorua on Monday.

Week-end snow trains were scheduled from Boston to points in New Hampshire. Highways were reported in good condition.

Even the weather man co-operated in making the week end an excellent one for the winter sports fans. Snow flurries were predicted with colder temperatures for tonight, and probably fair and cold tomorrow in the White Mountain regions and in western Maine.

Snow for skiing in Vermont was reported at Rutland, Newport, Brattleboro, Montpelier and Stowe; in Maine at Augusta, Bridgton, and Andover; in Massachusetts at Pittsfield and Great Barrington; and in New Hampshire at Bartlett, Cannon Mt., Conway, Franconia, Intervale, Jackson, North Conway and Pinkham Notch.

Ice skating and ice fishing in northern sections of Maine were reported "very good."

Seatrain Service Rates Protested

Boston's port is losing some of its coastwise ocean traffic because the recently established combination rates of the Seatrain Lines, the vessels of which take the loaded freight cars instead of the freight only, are down to a competition basis with the regular steamship lines, it was disclosed yesterday by the Boston Port Authority.

Boston relies on the regular type of steamers—not having Seatrain service—and seeks Interstate Commerce Commission rulings to force a differential in the rates of the Seatrain Lines, above the rates quoted by the regular freighters or "break-bulk" lines. This, it is maintained, will retain the bulk of the normal flow of such commerce through Boston.

In a petition just filed with the I. C. C. and made public yesterday, Walter W. McCoubrey, Commerce Assistant of the Port Authority, seeks to intervene in the proceeding of the Agwilines, Inc., vs. Seatrain Lines, recently filed, asking the Commission to reopen the case, rehear and reconsider, and to fix a differential betwen the two types of service.

Trackless Trolleys Succeed Street Cars

Malden, after 44 years of rumbling street cars, bade them farewell today as trackless trolleys took up the burden of transporting patrons from Everett station to points north. For some time now, Everett residents have had the use of trackless trolleys.

There were placed in service 25 new trackless trolleys, the management of the Elevated announced, each with a seating capacity of 40 passengers. The new system was inaugurated today at 1:34 p. m. when the first trackless trolley left the Everett terminal for Lebanon Street. During rush hours there will be three-minute service, every 12 minutes during the lulls, and 15 minutes after 7 p. m.

From Malden Square to the terminal there will be a minute and a half service during the peak hours, every six minutes during normal riding, and from seven to eight minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Taxi Case Ends With No Charge Against Anyone

Four Councilors agree they asked about slush fund but only for self-protection.

L'Affaire taxi, or the so-called City Council taxi scandal, came to the abrupt end today without a serious charge being made by the Finance Commission against a single Councilor.

The Commission's one-day hearing came to a close last night near midnight and Chairman David Lasker stated that no further session will be held. At last night's hearing four Councilors testified they did inquire of taxi officials as to a rumored $10,000 "slush fund" to be used to influence the Council to approve the taxi referendum, but sought this information only to protect themselves and definitely did not seek graft.

The four were: William J. Galvin of Charlestown, Philip Austin Fish of Dorchester, James M. Langan of Jamaica Plain and Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton.

The other 17 Councilors all testified during the afternoon or evening and denied having approached taxi officials. Some stated the first they heard of the "slush-fund" was at the Council's first hearing on the referendum Wednesday, but others stated the rumors had been circulating for as long as a fortnight.

Abraham Miller, President of the Independent Taxi Operators Association, who was interviewed by the four Councilors confirmed their story to the Fin. Com. He said the Councilors "most certainly" did not come to his office last Saturday to ask for graft, but to inquire whether a "slush-fund" had been set up, and if so, to inform the taxi men that no one should use their names in connection with it. Mr. Miller told the Commission that it would be extremely difficult for the I. T. O. A. to raise any such sum as $10,000; that most assuredly no such sum was ever raised.

Both Mr. Miller and George J. Naymie, treasurer of the I. T. O. A., told the Finance Commission they believed the story of the slush fund was started by "the opposition"—who will no longer enjoy private stands at the more lucrative locations if the referendum is passed.

Both told the Commission that "it is the same opposition" that spread the rumor of the slush-fund as has always fought the independents in their 14-year drive to end the system of monopolized taxi stands.

Old Plates Good Up to Noon Sunday

Motorists who have not registered their cars for 1939 must not use them after midnight tonight, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared. Those, however, who have registered their cars for the new year may continue to drive with their 1938 plates until noon tomorrow, or, if they prefer, they may use their 1939 plates after noon today.

Persons who have registered their cars for 1939 but who did not have them registered this year, must wait until midnight before using their car.

Demand Light For Lumbermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31—The New Hampshire State Employment Service is finding little demand for men for logging operations in spite of considerable forest work as a result of the hurricane but it is difficult for the Service to fill the demand for domestic workers, especially in the district served by the Concord office.

At Concord it has been found that many women are willing to take domestic work on a temporary basis, especially by the day or hour, but are unwilling to take permanent posts as domestics. The situation is explained by the fact that many of the women have homes and families of their own.

The lack of demand for woodsmen is believed to result from the hiring of such help from rural areas directly and from outside the state with the opinion prevailing that such type of labor cannot be obtained through the Employment Service. But the Employment Service has many woodsmen registered with it for employment.

Civic League Demands Civil Service Reforms

The Massachusetts Civic League declared yesterday the present dispute over appointments by the Civil Service Commission show "it is time to reorganize the civil service and give a real meaning to the word merit."

The League issued a statement, through one of its officials, James T. Mountz, as the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, whose provisional appointments prompted a legislative inquiry, announced appointment of 245 permanent employees from civil service lists.

Overpass Proposed For Northern Traffic

An overpass at Washington Street, Somerville, to cost about $500,000, for expediting the heavy Northern Artery traffic, will be recommended to the Legislature, according to word given out by the Division of Metropolitan Planning.

Three years ago this intersection was judged the busiest one in New England, on a basis of the number of vehicles passing within a 24-hour period. Considerable congestion prevails during rush hours.

World Depending More And More on Electricity

Electricity's many applications in today's world have become so diverse as to be regarded as commonplace. Yet new uses can be tabulated and located in the 1938 niche of the 60 years in which the industry has served mankind. In fact, that span is no general picture of power but a growth in which constantly improved equipment generates, transmits and distributes power more economically, more safely and more surely to factories and to homes.

New appliances constantly raise the standard of living in the home. New motors, new switchgear, control devices, instruments, all advance the electrification of industry. Thus better products and services are made available at less cost.

To isolate achievements of this closing year would call for listing advances in heavy industrial machinery, in the use of power in transportation on land and water and in the air, and the commercial introduction of the gas-filled cable, the fluorescent lamp and the high-intensity mercury lamp. Research counted in its spectacular products of 1938 television and exceedingly compact million-volt X-ray equipment.

Television Nears Practicability

Television now seems capable of providing an acceptable level of visual entertainment to supplement the highly developed practice of radiocasting. A studio is being equipped at Schenectady, N. Y., at the General Electric plant, to permit the televising of staged shows and motion pictures; and in the Helderberg hills, south of Schenectady, and giving excellent coverage of that city, Albany and Troy, a television broadcast station has been built, with an equivalent antenna height somewhat better than is offered to New York City by any skyscraper.

Two types of receivers—a table model and a console one—were developed for use in television field tests. Both have push-button controls and include sound accompaniment. In connection with the General Electric exhibit at the World's Fair, New York, such equipment will be shown in operation.

In spite of unparalleled decreases both in freight and passenger business, the transportation industry has continued vigorously to push plans for improved equipment and more economical methods of operation.

Electric Transport Booms

In the electric transportation field, which in 1938 marked its golden anniversary, modern vehicles for city service, including the Presidents' Conference Committee car, the trolley coach and the diesel-electric bus assisted in giving the passenger faster, cleaner, and more comfortable rides.

In the railroad field, additional electrification equipment was purchased by at least three domestic systems and by several foreign roads. The continued application of diesel-electric motive power both for passenger and switching service helped to provide more service at a lower cost.

In the air, flights at altitudes exceeding 20,000 feet, in a plane with supercharged cabin; control devices for full propeller feathering, probably the greatest advance in airplane safety made during the year; and extension of the line of aircraft instruments were among the year's contributions of electricity to aviation.

Four fifths of a billion incandescent lamps were sold in the United States during the year, it is indicated by a preliminary estimate. Included were 485,000,000 large and 315,000,000 miniature lamps.

Lighting Makes Strides

A new era in artificial lighting was initiated with the introduction of fluorescent Madzda lamps, hailed as the greatest single development of light production in many years. The spectral quality of light from the daylight lamp is the closest approach to natural daylight that it has ever been possible to produce by any artificial illuminant at an efficiency even approaching that of these lamps. Similarly, the efficiencies with which these lamps produce colored light has never been approached previously. Colored light is produced in hitherto unobtainable pastel tints as well as in pure colors.

Fluorescent lamps, available only a few months, already have found applications in many different lighting fields and will be features of the coming world's fairs.

A new mercury lamp surpasses in brilliancy most known illuminants; the arc attains a brightness of the order of 30,000 candles per sq. cm.

This new lamp promises to make an important place for itself in the fields of photoengraving and blueprinting.

Emphasis in the commercial refrigeration field was placed on "packaged" equipment for bottled-beverage coolers, drinking-water coolers, ice-cube makers, etc. Such equipments simplify installation and operation. For domestic refrigerators there was developed a "quick" tray enabling the user to remove cubes without resorting to melting of the ice and thereby increasing the effective ice capacity by about 20 per cent.

Heating and Cooling

In air conditioning and automatic heating equipment, a new type of oil burner was produced for installation in existing boilers or warm-air furnaces, fields of application were widened by the addition of new sizes of oil furnaces, central air conditioners, and self-contained unit and room air conditioners.

A domestic range with one piece porcelain body was produced, and pans with a removable two-piece bottom were added beneath the sheathed-wire surface units.

Of particular interest to farms is a new refrigerator offering a cold-storage temperature of from 0 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit on one side and normal temperature of about 40 degrees on the other. By the end of the year more than one-fifth of the farms in the whole country had power line service.

Improvements that eliminate the need for an external radio-receiving antenna and that automatically tune in desired programs at predetermined times were among the high lights of radio receiver developments. In transmitting and receiving equipment for ultra-high frequency operation, designs were simplified and made more compact.

Our Sincere Best Wishes for the Coming New Year

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

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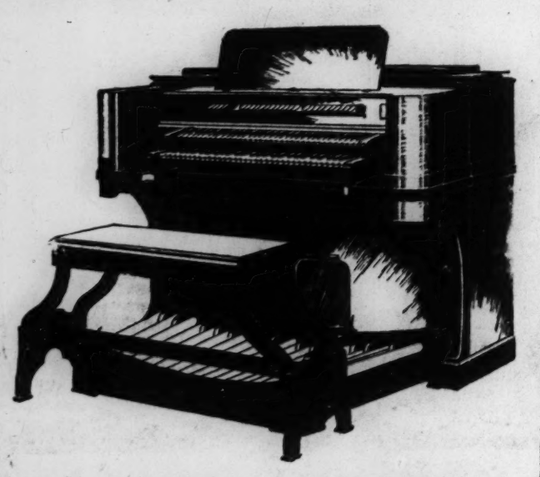

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Country 'Deepo' Now 'Gas' Station

The Elms Near Wells, Maine, Once Private Stopping Place of Rail Official

Where B&M Trains Huffed and Puffed Autos Now Roll Up for Load of 'Gas'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLS, Maine—A railroad station built here half a century ago and abandoned for 18 years is now one of the most prosperous filling stations on the Boston Highway. Joseph Therrien, of Kennebunk, spied "The Elms" one day and an idea struck him. Being a man of action it was but a short time before he had acquired the former railroad station with 41,607 square feet of land. Soon he had converted it into a filling station, lunch room and a cozy home for himself.

He divided the former waiting room so he now has a living room well furnished and comfortable. Off that is a kitchenette large enough to serve as kitchen and dining room, while upstairs two sleeping rooms have been finished off. The rooms are all supplied with steam from a small boiler in the cellar that he excavated himself for the purpose.

George O. Lord, a former president of the Boston & Maine, had this station built because it was handy to his beautiful estate here. At least two or three times a week he came down from Boston and got off at The Elms. His team and span of blooded horses met him and whisked him away to his home. At an extreme end of the town it served few persons other than Mr. Lord. In 1913 it was discontinued.

Business Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

business forecast was a survey of the new developments and the progress made through research and invention in the laboratories and workshops of Massachusetts during the past year.

Productive in New Products

"The year just completed was probably the most productive in striking new products, new developments and new processes that Massachusetts has ever had, and there are many indications that the results from experimental work in 1939 may even exceed the banner year just passed," the report stated.

"There is a growing appreciation of the value of research and experimentation among the industrial establishments of the State. Engineers and chemists are getting inquiries daily on how to proceed. Massachusetts is indeed favorably situated for the study, looking towards new developments, because of the leadership of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the outstanding reputations of nationally-known concerns in the chemistry and engineering fields.

"Every major field of industry in Massachusetts has new developments ready to market or approaching completion in the laboratories or shops. Plastics is one field of new development that is announcing new products with great rapidity. Textiles, metallurgy, rubber, chemicals electrical equipment all show great progress in new products."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1 and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Westport Track Project Denounced at Hearing

Strong opposition from both church and civic leaders was voiced at the State Racing Commission's public hearing in Westport last night on application for racing dates of the Outdoor Amusement, Inc., for their proposed Westport Track.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WIXAL (15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04 mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 2

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 3

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Advertising Agency Extends Its Services

Establishment of a hotel and resort department through the consolidation of the former E. D. Kollock Advertising Agency is announced by The Harry M. Frost Co., Inc., advertising agency of 260 Tremont Street. The expansion of its organization by the Frost agency now becomes effective.

The new department will be in charge of Miss Ruth L. Young, formerly associated with the late Mr. Kollock.

Inauguration of a hotel and resort department marks extension of the services of the Frost agency into the recreational industry on a large scale, as the Kollock Agency has long served many of the most prominent hotels and resorts in New England.

Italian Line Plans To Welcome 1939 Around the Globe

Several ships in the Boston service of the Italian Line are to observe the traditional festival of New Year's eve with even more ceremony than is the case ashore.

The Roma, biggest trans-Atlantic liner ever in regular passenger service out of Boston, which sails from this port next Thursday for the Mediterranean, observes New Year's eve while off the Bahamas, and celebrations will be held on other ships of the line on the far flung expanses of the Seven Seas.

The celbrations will follow each other "around the clock" as local time in different longitudes spreads the festivities across the world. This year, the Romolo opens the festival observances while in port at Sydney, Australia. The line's Conte Rosso off the China coast, the Conte Biancamano in the Bay of Bengal, and the Victoria in the Indian Ocean follow along.

As twilight follows sunset, the Duilio at Durban, South Africa, the Vulcania in the Adriatic, the Rex at its home port of Genoa, the Conte Di Savoia off the Azores, the Saturnia in the South Atlantic, the Orazio in the West Indies, the Celina at the Panama Canal, and the Leme, farthest west of all Italian liners, at Vancouver, all take a turn in rapid succession in the clanging of ship's bells, deep-throated blasts of the whistles and blaring of trumpets.

From then on, festivities arranged for passengers differ but little from shore observances.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blacktace)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Al Roth's Orchestra	'Cosmopolitan Rhythms'	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Al Roth's Orchestra	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 R. Crooks, int.	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	show; vocalists; orch.	"Book Theater"	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Sports comment	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Twelve Crowded	"The Mayor's Party"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 Months": leading	Sport comment; Big	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Evening Serenade
7:00 news stories of	Ben; "Message of Is-	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 1938	rael"; speaker; music	Boy; chorus; orchestra	"Let's Celebrate"	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	Jim's Question Bee"	Howard Woods' Orch.	Mitchell Ayres Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch	Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 Johnny Presents:	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	New Year's program:	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	Charioteers quartet;	"Musicalogues"
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Green Angel":	Fred Waring and His	Emile Renan, baritone;	Boston Olympics vs. Mc-
8:45 questions; answers	dramatization	Pennsylvanians	Willie Morris; others	Gill University hockey
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls": native	game at Boston Garden
9:15 "Swing Partner"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics vs. Mc-
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Frank	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Gill University hockey
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Hodek's Orchestra	Instrumental group	game at Boston Garden
10:00 Your Hit Parade	NBC Symphony Or-	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch	Boston Olympics vs. Mc-
10:15 vocalist; quartet	chestra; Artur Rod-	Johnny Messner's Orch	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Gill University hockey
10:30 guests	zinski, conductor	Nobel Sissle's Orchestra	Lloyd Huntley's Orch	game at Boston Garden
10:45 L. Noble's Orch.	NBC Symphony Or-	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	Lloyd Huntley's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Artur Rod-	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:15 Sport comment	zinski, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 New Year's Dancing	News; weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.	News Service	New Year's Eve Dance
11:45 Party	"Cheerio"; readings	H. Heidt Or.; chimes	Benny Goodman's Orch	Parade

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Hawaiian Music	Orchestra, Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Male and Female	conducting; Robert	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Sunday Reveries	Weede, baritone	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"The Nervous Wreck":	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 piano soloist	dramatization	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Finnish Salute to	"The Nervous Wreck":	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	dramatization	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americana All—	"Magic Key"; Salute to	"Magic Key"; Salute to	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	1939; Symphony Or-	1939; Symphony Or-	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Texas Rangers	chestra, Frank Black,	chestra, Frank Black	Harp soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 "Texas Rangers"	conductor; Charles	conductor; variety	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Laughton, Elsa Lan-	"Dime-a-Month Club"	Drama and music	Dance music
3:15 monic - Symphony	chester in "The Beach-	"Dime-a-Month Club"	Drama and music	Dance music
3:30 Orchestra; John	comber"; Kirsten Flag-	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	stad; Ezio Pinza; others	tions"; drama	"People's Rally"	Cottage Hawaiians
4:00 ducting; Michel	"National Vespers" V	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	Music from Many Lands
4:15 Piastro, violinist;	"National Vespers"	"Rangers' Serenade"	Religious Hour	Music from Many Lands
4:30 Deems Taylor,	News; "Your Station"	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Music from Many Lands
4:45 commentator	Your Station and Ours	tization	Religious Hour	Music from Many Lands
5:00 "Words Without	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Music"; readings	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Challenge for	"On With the Dance"	"Four Stars Tonight";	"My Lucky Break"; Jo-	Irish Minstrels
6:15 Three"; drama	"On With the Dance"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor;	sef Cherniavsky's Orch	Gospel Songs
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	"On With the Dance",	News Service	"Show of the Week"	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House, orch.	News Service	Variety songs	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 Network program	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15 Network program	"Popular Classics"	vocalist; orchestra	"Mark Down Parade"	"Classical Album"
7:30 "Passing Parade";	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Art Kas-	George Hamilton's Or	"Classical Album"
7:45 John Nesbett	Parker's"	sel's Orchestra	George Hamilton's Or	"Classical Album"
8:00 "This Is New York";	"Out of the West"; va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"1938 in Review"; Re-	Variety program
8:15 variety; Grover	riety; Verna Osborne,	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	cordings made during	Variety program
8:30 Whalen; Cornelia	soprano; Armand Ge-	othy Lamour; Jackie	actual broadcasts of	Roger Coleman, songs
8:45 Otis Skinner	rard, basso; orchestra	Cooper, guest	world events of 1938	Organ Serenade
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Love Is News"; Tyrone	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Hour; Symphony	Power; Loretta Young	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orch.; Lily Pons,	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45 soprano	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00 Robert Benchley's	Network program	"Music for Moderns"	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Variety Program	Burlington Liars' Club	"Music for Moderns"	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Alfred Segal, comment	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Ray Heatherton	"Cheerio"; talk; music	L. Clinton's Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Forecasting 1939"	Rakov's Orchestra	Southern California-	East vs. West All-Star	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "Forecasting 1939"	"Terry and the Pirates"	Duke University foot-	football game	Sport reports
5:30 "Forecasting 1939"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	ball game	East vs. West All-Star	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Southern California-	football game	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Duke University foot-	East vs. West All-Star	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing" sk.	Dance Revue	ball game	football game	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Southern California-	East vs. West All-Star	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Duke University foot-	football game	Minstrel songs
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	ball game	East vs. West All-Star	Dance music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	California vs. Duke	football game	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Edie Cantor; va-	"Drama Time"	"Inside of Sports"	East-West football	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Stamp Romances"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	"Carson Robison and	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 America"; drama	His Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Sweet Music"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra	dramatic sketch	Commentator
9:00 Theater: Erro	Doris Kerr, contralto;	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Boston Olympics - Sher-
9:15 Flynn; Joan Blon-	Whispering Choir; orch.	tra; D. Thompson	"Leave Track 13"	brooke hockey game
9:30 dell in "The Per-	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Boston Olympics - Sher-
9:45 fect Specimen"	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	brooke hockey game
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Geo. Hamilton's Orch.	Boston Olympics - Sher-
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Geo. Hamilton's Orch	brooke hockey game
10:30 "Tango Time"	National Forum; talk	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Boston Olympics - Sher-
10:45 "Swing Partner"	Speaker Bankhead	Horace Heidt's Orch.	of Melody"; symphony	brooke hockey game
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	orchestra; vocalists	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Keith Beecher's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Basebalyl School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing" sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Mayor L. J. Gillis
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Parade; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Oscar Shumsky, violin	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	"Sweet Music"
8:00 "Big Town"; d-	"The Gondoliers"; so-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	loists; orchestra	vocal group	dramatization	"Food for All Spain"
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hans Buchwald's 'Hour
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	of Music'
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Jack Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Pibber McGee"; com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Skinny En-	Americans hockey game	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	nis' Orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Serkin Symphony Soloist

The Arts in Boston

The high light of yesterday's Boston Symphony concert, first of the eleventh pair of the season, was the appearance of Rudolf Serkin as soloist in the Brahms Pianoforte Concerto No. 1, in D minor. Mr. Serkin is one of the most interesting pianists to cross the American horizon in several years. He has made an excellent impression for his technique and for his musicianship, both in recital and in sonata concerts with Adolf Busch. This was his first appearance in Boston with orchestra.

He gave a brilliant performance, playing with bravura as well as with exceptional skill, and winning an ovation in which audience and orchestra joined.

Nevertheless, he is not as satisfying an artist in the large form as he is in chamber music. This D minor Concerto is great music, conceived on an epic scale, calling for extraordinary powers in a pianist. Mr. Serkin apparently understood the demands of the work, but he was not quite able to realize its full majesty in performance. His energy was not quite adequate for the more intense passages, and, what is more surprising, he lacked in the quieter measures the necessary liquidity of tone and subtlety of phrasing.

For novelty Dr. Koussevitzky offered a Suite for string orchestra, made by Gardner Read from his String Quartet op 33. Mr. Read has studied composition with Howard Hanson and Bernard Rogers. For a young man he is remarkably conservative. The four movements of this suite are simplicity itself. There is a slow Prelude, a Scherzetto, a Sarabande, and a Rondo marked Quasi burleska. There is little development, little contrast, little color. The thematic material, thus exposed, does not long sustain interest. The composition seems more like an exercise than a completed work.

The concert closed with Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, played with the usual Koussevitzkyan fire and the customary orchestral virtuosity.

L. A. S.

All World Feeds Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

only 72 came from Massachusetts, 4,712 from Maine and 13 from the remaining States of New England.

The rest, of 44,981 carlots, originated outside of New England, of which about 11,000 carlots was from foreign countries.

In addition to fruits and vegetables, much butter, eggs, milk, cream, poultry, and meat comes from outside New England.

Most of the fruit and vegetables which come by rail from distant points are auctioned off each morning at the Boston & Maine freight yards on Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown. In a great shed, prospective purchasers examine the new crates of food before dawn. Then, at 8:30, they gather in the auction room to bid openly for the quantities they desire.

Fruits and vegetables which are sold privately may come in also at the New Haven yard in South Boston, but no auction is operated there.

In Quincy Market is headquarters of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, whose members include merchants of all perishable lines, wholesalers, receivers, jobbers and wholesale buyers. This makes the exchange unique, since all other large cities have an organization for each trade.

Market News Is Compiled

Market news, prices and valuable information for the members is compiled and distributed by the Exchange, under leadership of George H. Toomey, President, Harry B. Berman, Vice-President and Percy L. Sterling, Secretary-Treasurer.

By far the greater portion of the fruit and vegetables came from California, more than 11,500 carlots having been sent in one year by rail and express. Florida came next, sending to Boston that same year nearly 9,000 carlots. More significance is attached to these figures when it is found that fruits and vegetables brought into Boston from near-by districts by trucks totaled only 12,365 carlots during that same year. Of the year's receipts the largest monthly influx is in June.

No wonder that motorists encounter fleets of trucks wending their way over the highways in the early morning, many of them piled high with fresh produce and some bearing names of distant places on their sides. Broccoli, for instance recently came from Long Island to Boston, right by the front door of the great New York market.

Such a shipment is not common, to be sure, but nine carloads of broccoli were trucked in from long distant points in one year and 58 from near-by areas. It's the old law of supply and demand that prompts shipment over long distances, market men explain. A Boston wholesaler, searching for a specific quality or grade, locates it—perhaps 300 miles away—pays the asking price and the freight, and "imports" it to sell in Boston, it was pointed out.

Kept Cool by Dry Ice

As for keeping perishable foods while on the road, most trucks today that are engaged in transportation of foods, are refrigerated. But not with electrical refrigeration. It's just plain dry ice.

Apples, so plentiful in New England, came to the Boston market from 18 States other than Massachusetts, in one year. Outside of New England apples, the largest quantity came from the State of Washington, with others from Oregon, California, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and many Atlantic Seaboard States.

Boston's asparagus, outside of what is raised near-by, comes from Pacific Coast States, Arizona, Georgia and South Carolina. And cabbage—that indispensable partner for corn beef—is sent from 21 States and Prince Edward Island to supply the demand in Boston. Texas, Arizona, Michigan, Mississippi, California and Washington all contribute to the cabbage supply of Boston.

That "melt-in-your-mouth" green corn that supplies the Boston market comes mostly from near-by districts, but some comes from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and then, nearer home, from Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. Cucumbers that retail for a low price, are brought from Cuba, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and nine other States, as well as those grown in Massachusetts.

Lawn Pests—They Eat It

Dandelions—that thorn in the lawn of the proud suburbanite—are in commercial demand as a green, the same as spinach, and New Jersey contributed 23 carlots in one recent year while trucks brought 123 carlots from points near Boston.

Florida and North Carolina contribute the only okra shipped to the Boston market, those herbs whose pods are widely used in making soups.

Squash which is so plentiful and delicious about this time of year, and which is so ardently advocated by John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston and now a member of the Port Authority, is not only in ample supply locally but is "imported" from such places as Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and about all Atlantic Coast States.

This vegetable is so plentiful that all hotels should serve it "and help the farmers," declared Mr. Fitzgerald, in urging trade organizations to "get behind the squash" and push it to new peaks of popularity. More than 700 carlots were trucked in to Boston from near-by areas in one year; 110 carlots came in by rail and 26 carlots came in by long-distance trucks.

Tomatoes come from the Bahama Islands, from Mexico and Cuba, as well as from 18 States including California, Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Ohio.

Authors to Hear Truth

The Manuscript Club of Boston will meet for a round-table criticism of unpublished manuscripts at the Hotel Vendome Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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Bulletin Outlines History Since Its Founding in 1859

The Commercial Bulletin, numbered among the venerable Boston periodicals, celebrates Dec. 31 with a two column editorial outlining the history of the city since Jan. 1, 1859, the day the paper was founded. Launched by Curtis Guild, the commercial newspaper has been in continuous ownership of the Guild family since that time. Recounting some of the experiences marking the span of its publication, the editorial says in part:

"In population the City of Boston of 1859 was in the class of cities like Hartford, and New Haven today. Springfield, Mass., and Salt Lake City are also in approximately the same class according to population.

"The Back Bay, which later became the fashionable residential part of the city, had been but partly filled in, and a large portion of it was marsh land or under water.

"South Boston was included in the city boundaries in 1859, but Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1868, Dorchester in 1870, Brighton, West Roxbury, and Charlestown in 1874, and Hyde Park in 1912.

"Frederic W. Lincoln was Mayor of Boston in 1859, and the names of almost all of the aldermen and common councilmen of that year indicate that they were descendants of the early settlers of New England. The great influx of immigrants from all parts of Europe had not yet taken place.

"Travellers who wanted to go quickly from Boston to New York could be carried on the railroad in 8½ hours in 1859. 'Standard Time' was not introduced until 1883, and as New York time was about a dozen minutes behind that of Boston, it apparently took about 24 minutes longer to travel from New York to Boston than from Boston to New York. Fast trains now make the trip in about half the former time of 8½ hours, and the trip by air can be made in 80 minutes.

"For transportation within the city and suburbs there were eight omnibus lines, but they were being superseded by the horse railroads. Horse cars from Tremont Street to the Norfolk House in Roxbury left once in 8 minutes in business hours, and from Broad Street horse cars ran to Dorchester once in 30 minutes. For Hingham and Hull the steamer Nantasket was advertised as carrying passengers, but this could hardly have been the same steamer Nantasket that was running from Rowe's Wharf to Nantasket beach 40 years later.

"Eighty years ago there were no telephones, radios, safety razors, automobiles, or motion pictures. In fact photography was still a novelty, and photographers advertised that they were prepared to take photographs or daguerreotypes."

WPA in Rhode Island Drops 1,000 Off Rolls

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31 (AP)—About 1,000 persons now on WPA in Rhode Island will be dropped on Jan. 1 and the State Unemployment Relief Commission will absorb as many of them as can qualify, Edward P. Reidy, State Director of Public Welfare, and Perry Bernstein, Secretary of the Commission, announced.

Farrell D. Coyle, State WPA Administrator, said the dropping of 1,000 men and women is necessary to comply with the new Federal ruling which bars from WPA any persons eligible for other assistance. The action will cost the State about $100,000 and cities and towns an additional $113,000 during the remainder of the State fiscal year, ending June 30.

Streamlined Toothpick Train

Andrew Kernander and His Train

For patience we nominate Andrew Kernander, an employee of the Boston and Maine Railroad, whose home is in Saugus, Mass. Andrew's hobby is making things and so he took exactly 10,014 toothpicks, some hot glue and a lot of patience, and produced this most unusual model of the Boston and Maine's streamlined "Flying Yankee." The train of toothpicks is 5 feet, 3 inches long; 4½ inches high, and 3⅛ inches wide. It has correct seating capacity of the regular "Flying Yankee"; cellophane windows, and even has tiny electric lights to illuminate its interior. It took young Kernander about four evenings a week for 10 months.

Around the Corner—

Anti-Whispering Campaign — The resourceful student library committee at Radcliffe College has been carrying on a campaign, we hear, to maintain quiet in the Library—which is small and crowded. The first time whispering sounds are traced to their source a member of the committee carries sandwich boards strapped over her shoulders and confronts the guilty person with the board, in front, which says in large red letters, "Quiet Is What We Mean." If the same offender is discovered whispering a second time, the sandwich girl approaches her again but this time sternly turns her back board inscribed with a huge "SHHHHHHH." Besides this individual attention, the committee makes a tour of the Library every hour with the warning sandwich boards to encourage general obedience.

* * *

That Satisfied Feeling—The absent-minded professor has nothing on the gentle old lady who went in to one of Boston's swankiest eating places one evening recently, and ordered herself a steak dinner . . . "cooked rare." She went into a huddle with the book she had brought along, but drew herself away from it long enough to cut into the steak when it arrived. Then she called the waitress over, and informed her it was a bit too well done for her taste; whereupon the girl assured her they'd broil her another. Once more she went back into her book, coming out for occasional dabs at her bread and salad and sips at cocoa.

Some minutes later the waitress appeared with a sizzling steak, and proceeded to set it down in front of the woman.

"What's this?" she asked.

"Why, it's the steak you ordered, because the first one was too well done," the astonished waitress answered.

"Nonsense," said the woman, as she went back into her book, "I've eaten my steak, and it was delicious!"

* * *

The Collector's Instinct—One clear evening, we learn from a suburban friend, a little boy was taken for his first trip up a hill from which the clustered city lights could be seen in the distance. Gazing rapturously at the twinkling lights below, he exclaimed: "Oh, mother! Look at all the little houses down there! Let's go pick 'em."

* * *

High Sign—The red neon letters of the sign atop the Hotel Manger has its moments. The other night we looked up in passing and the "M" was taking the evening off. The sign read "Hotel Anger." We hope there was no truth in the statement.

Four Hurley Rises Declared Illegal

Four of the 14 salary increases and promotions voted by the Executive Council on Dec. 16 at the request of Gov. Charles F. Hurley were declared illegal and void yesterday by Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

The ruling was the second setback received by the Governor in connection with these last-minute awards to State employees prior to his retirement. The first came when Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, broke with the Governor and asked the Attorney General for a ruling.

Mr. Moynihan expressed the opinion that all 14 of the salary changes were illegal, but Mr. Dever yesterday upheld 10 of them as entirely within the power of the Governor and Council.

The four whose increases were nullified by the Attorney General were: Charles R. Gilley, Chief Administrative Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, from a range of $3,780-$4,500 to a range of $4,200-5,100; Fred Fair, Business Agent of the Department of Public Works, from a range of $2,940-$3,480 to a range of $3,180-$3,900; Mary A. Riley, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, from a range of $2,940-$3,480 to a range of $3,180-$3,900; and Mary H. McMorrow, from Head Administrative Clerk of the Department of Public Works at $3,060 to Chief Administrative Clerk at $3,180-$3,900.

Adult Education Center Announces Open House

The Boston Center for Adult Education will hold its annual open house, tomorrow from 3 to 7 p. m. at 79 Mt. Vernon Street, Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director, announced today.

Frank M. Rines, artist, of Boston and Rockport, has arranged a group of exhibits including pencil sketching, modeling drawing and pottery groups, together with displays for such courses as the 95 year-old cooperative movement; current affairs; conversational French; chemistry for the layman, and others.

The Center's historical Beacon Hill home will be open to the public.

A program of music has been arranged by Theodore C. Hewitt, and Mrs. Hedda Ballon, formerly of the new Vienna Conservatory.

On Sunday, Jan. 8 from 4 to 7 p. m., the Cambridge Center for Adult Education will hold a similar open house at 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Roxbury Lad Wins Prize For Being Star Camper

John J. Mahoney, Professor of Education at Boston University, has just awarded a silver cup to Richard Pickar of Roxbury for showing the best camp spirit last summer at Olympus Lodge and Four Winds, Brother and Sister camp on Great East Lake, Maine.

Slum Clearance Program Sought In Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 31—A move to have the State Legislature pass an enabling act for a program of slum clearance and low-cost housing for the City of Manchester will be launched by Alderman Thomas B. O'Malley of this city, a member of the 1939 State Senate, providing there is sufficient interest in this city to assure the necessary local backing.

Manchester has been long considered the most logical community in the State for such a project as it is essentially a manufacturing city and has considerable run-down tenement property of doubtful value.

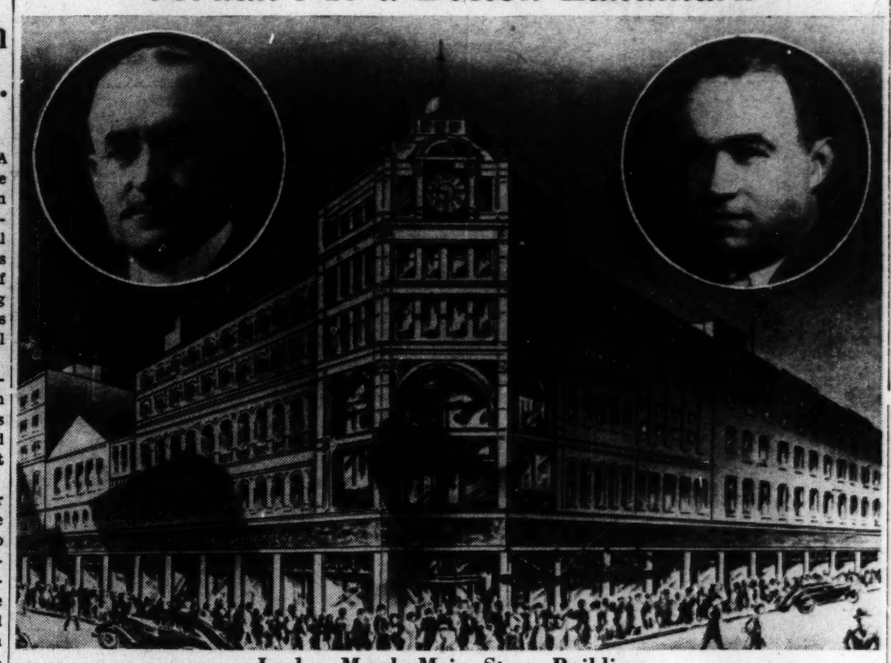
The local building commissioner has taken a hand in slum clearance through powers vested in him to order removal of property he believes should be condemned as unlivable. Some of the most undesirable property has fallen into the control of the City and the banks through default of taxes or by mortgage foreclosure yet there is much still in private ownership.

Before any program under the Federal Housing Authority can be carried out it will be necessary for the State lawmakers to pass an enabling act to give the community authority to set up its own Housing Authority.

One argument advanced locally against such a move is based on the fact that there are more than 500 tenements of a low rent type in the city that were formerly owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company but now by Amoskeag Industries, Inc., or private owners.

But it is pointed out that these provide housing for only a small portion of the city's families in the low-income brackets. There was a time when Amoskeag rentals were figured on the basis of approximately a dollar a room a month.

Jordan's Is a Boston Landmark



Jordan Marsh Main Store Building

Left inset: G. W. Mitton, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Jordan Marsh Company. Right insert: E. R. Mitton, President of Jordan Marsh Company.

Jordan to Celebrate 88th Year With Sale

The Jordan Marsh Company marks the passing of 1938 by celebrating its eighty-eighth anniversary, and in line with its traditional policy, its celebration is marked with a sale.

Opening on Tuesday, the 250-odd departments in the four stores vie with one another to make the sale memorable, for buyers for the past few months, with a view to making January known as "Jordan month in Boston," have, according to announcements, "combed the markets of the world to bring to New England an unusually wide selection of merchandise" for the event.

Looking back over its long years of successful merchandising, the Jordan Marsh historians trace the career of Eben Dyer Jordan from the time in 1841, when he left his home in Danville, Me., and ventured to Boston to open a small shop on Hanover Street, under the firm style: "E. D. Jordan, Dry Goods." Ten years after this launching, another enterprising Boston lad, Benjamin L. Marsh, who lodged over the Jordan store, threw in his fortunes with the founder of the business, and with a combined capital of $5,000, the firm of "Jordan and Marsh" was established.

From the beginning of the business the keynote of success has been "satisfaction." It was the theme which ran through the dealings of the two young merchants of 1851. It was continued later when E. J. Mitton joined the firm and contributed to its expansion. It remained as the original Jordan and Marsh retired from the scene and the firm was carried on by Eben Jordan 2d and Mr. Mitton, to be succeeded in turn by Mr. Mitton's sons, George W. and Richard, and added to later by Edward R. Mitton, who is now President.

British Trade Pact Expected to Boost Boston Port Trade

Week-End Sailings

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom and the new trade pact with Canada take effect tomorrow, and Boston shipping men looking hopefully to 1939, today forecast a substantial increase in the flow of commerce between those and other favored-nation countries as a result.

First vessels to arrive at Boston under the new and lower tariff duties come in this week end and importers of a considerable portion of the cargoes arriving on the 26 craft due between today and Monday, will benefit by new rates of duties on various items. A cargo of china clay, for instance, is due from Fowey, Eng., the first "bulk" cargo to come in under the new tariff. The duty on this product is $1.75 a ton. The old rate was $2.50 a ton. This means a saving of $3,000 to importers of a cargo of 4,000 tons.

Two vessels from the United Kingdom are due in over the week end—the Cunard White Star liner Andania, inaugurating the winter service of the Cunard, and the American Trader of the United States Lines from London. The Andania is coming from Liverpool and Cobh and has been in the Canadian service.

In the fleet arriving over the week end are four deep-water passenger liners, two of which are those mentioned above as coming from the British Isles. The other two are white cruise ships of the Canadian National Steamships, the Lady Drake being due from Halifax today to embark passengers for Bermuda and the British West Indies, and the Lady Nelson arriving from a 30-day cruise in that service on Monday morning.

About 100 passengers embarked at Comonwealth Pier today when the Lady Drake came alongside from Halifax.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

88th Birthday Sale

Once a year Event!

STETSON

Women's SHOES

year 'round price $10.75

$7.95

Only at this saving during this sale . . . then right back to their regular prices. Over 20 smart styles. High fashion, yet comfortable and sensible in fit. Dress and sport models in KID, CALF, BUCKO, SUEDE. Black, brown, navy or blue.

SORRY—NO MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS

BETTER SHOE SHOP—THIRD FLOOR MAIN STORE

BOSTON

JORDAN · MARSH · COMPANY

JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

A Storeful of Ways to Save!

4 Convenient Ways to Pay!

1. Pay cash—knowing that at Jordan's, you get the same service as life-long charge customers, the same courtesy about exchanges and credits.

2. Use your Charge account—or ask in our Credit Bureau about opening one.

3. BUDGET out of your income—on all major purchases like furs, diamonds, electric refrigerators or other household items amounting to $15 or over. First deposits are small, balances extended to equal monthly payments.

4. Ask about our MERCHANDISE COUPON BOOKS—a new convenience that lets you buy, for $4 or more down payment, a whole bookful of coupons in small denominations totalling $15 to $50 or more. You use the coupons like cash on any purchases, while paying for the book on the Budget Plan over a period of 5 months.

Charge Offices Fifth Floor Main Store
Budget and Merchandise Coupon Book Offices Fourth Floor Main Store
Sixth Floor, Annex, Men's Clothing, Basement Store

Background for a Birthday . . . Our 88th

New England long has dwelt (and quite reasonably, too) on such neat little truths as "like father like son" and "as the twig is bent" . . . It has watched generation after generation in the same family receive its legacy of professional wisdom and personal honesty to augment and enrich for the one to follow. And it has watched Jordan Marsh Company intensify through 88 years of this tradition, the sound precepts of good shop-keeping laid down by its founder.

Among these precepts was the unswerving quality tradition that accounts for our longevity in the first place—a year-round quality standard that adds compelling importance to the once-a-year SAVINGS in the Sale that celebrates our Birthday. In every department (and in 88 years we have grown to number 256 of them) . . . for every member of the family and their homes . . . in items from regular manufacturers who co-operate in the celebration too—the VALUES mean such substantial price savings on such dependable merchandise that an entire population has come to think of January as Jordan Month in Boston!

STARTING *Tuesday*—The Sale That Makes January Jordan Month in Boston

88th BIRTHDAY SALE

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Autumn Salon in Paris

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

More clearly than ever the recent Autumn Salon has brought out the artistic trends of the moment. In the canvases exhibited the artists showed a summer's work, and at the same time tried out the public's response to new ideas. The Autumn Salon thus fulfilled, faithfully and with understanding, its role of bringing together the most varied tendencies.

The task of M. Albert Gleize in assembling the works of a number of cubist painters proved by no means fruitless. The collection showed to what a large extent this aesthetic formula is still a living thing to many painters, in spite of the attacks made upon it. It shows also how, in a few years, it has become rejuvenated, not by seeking help outside itself, but by depending upon itself alone. This renewal is an intense experience, for it requires great intellectual power, and creative faculties constantly on the alert.

Unfortunately this desire of the artist to draw exclusively on himself leads to an art further and further removed from naturalistic pictures. This art therefore becomes difficult for the majority of spectators to understand, so remote has it become. Yet it is an expression indispensable to our time, for it has shown the necessity for a return to essential plastic truths and to austere discipline. This renewal is really a stage leading to better-conceived forms, but forms which will assume a character more easily comprehended. Its purpose, however, is far from being attained, for many people have failed to understand its lessons.

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For several years a reaction has become more and more pronounced among the younger artists. The Oudot-Brianchon-Legueult group, on the one hand, and the Planson-Chapelain-Midy-Aujane group, on the other—to give only a few names—evidence the desire of artists to find themselves without abandoning concrete forms. Their works, landscapes, still-lifes, and portraits, are not merely abstractions; yet by their arrangement, the colors and their harmonies, one is conscious of a desire for the balance and order without which no creation can lay claim to greatness. The tendency toward peaceful and dignified expression has been accentuated as a revolt against the oppositions and irritations so marked in preceding years.

Roland Oudot in his canvas "June in Ile de France" shows a wide and peaceful landscape, calm and bright with sunshine.

Against the blue sky the horizon stands out almost flat, without hills or broken ground. The houses are simple, the steeples and roofs are not made picturesque; the yellow of the road and the green of the meadows accord without violence, and the atmosphere is clear and windless.

Even more quiet in mood is the "Retour des Vendangeurs" by Chapelain-Midy, a large, wide canvas, also dominated by horizontal lines. The figures look serious, one might almost say solemn, yet with no hint of tragedy.

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Even when the subject provides him with an excuse, Planson, in depicting a music-hall dancer, does so without trying to startle by his contrasts. He is a master in the use of a varied color scale, and achieves discreet harmonies which have an undeniable charm.

Charles Blanc is not afraid of tackling a theme which might easily become grandiloquent or anecdotic. He recalls the tragic days of September, 1938, by depicting a family grouped around a table. In spite of the temptation offered by the subject, there is nothing overdone in either expression or attitude; on the contrary there is a strong sense of restraint; a solemn concentration is evident in the appearance of the figures, equally in their attitudes and in the technique of the painter.

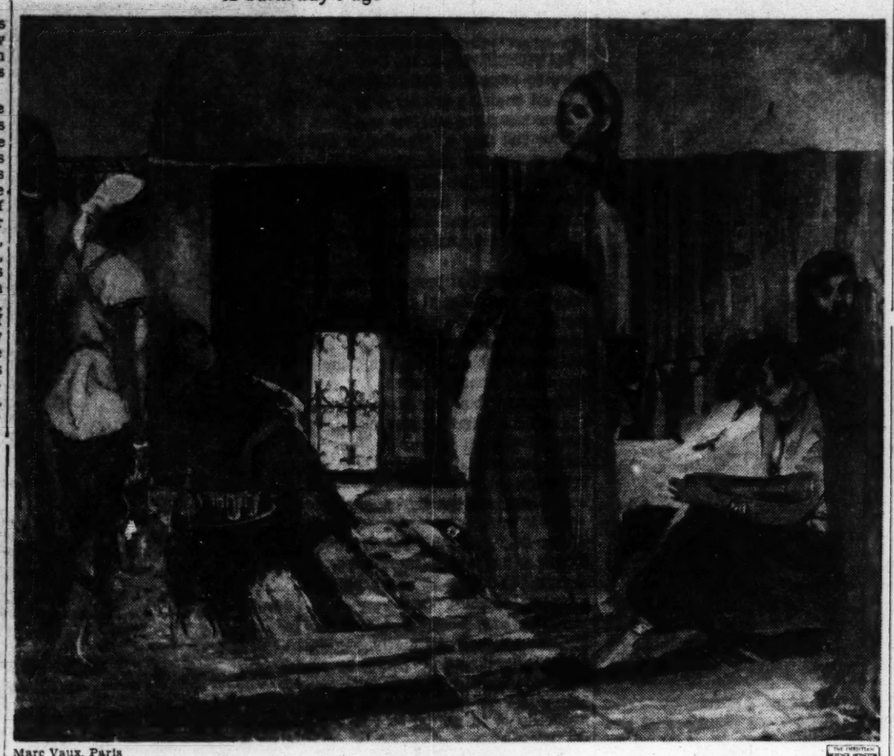
The still-life by Cavaillès, brilliant with light colors, joyous in its freshness, painted with the lightest touch, remains, in spite of its brilliant charms, extremely sober.

The more dashing canvases were the work of the older artists: the rather too-beautiful portrait of Grace Linn, by Van Dongen; the snowy landscape by Vlaminck, with its characteristic oily streakiness, its violent colors producing an atmosphere of tragedy of remarkable intensity and power, which it requires the craftsmanship of a Vlaminck to attain.

Henry de Waroquier's "Spain" is a tragic picture of a woman, painted in red and yellow, the colors of the Spanish Republican flag. André Lhôte and Albert Gleize have attempted the reconstruction of a world of their own imagining and in it have sought a new rhythm.

The younger artists, on the other hand, seek to reach a depth which would include more humaneness and more passion. The results are not always equal to the intensity of their dreams, and in many examples one may guess at their disappointed hope. The few successes, however, constitute much promise for the future. A new stage has been reached in French art, a step towards a new plastic conception. The few canvases of which we have spoken here are not the only manifestations of this fact.

The most important seems to me to be the painting "Les Femmes d'Alger" by Christian Caillard. Here the artist, who for several years has shown much promise, really gives us the full measure of his talent. There is a noble dignity in the attitude of the figures, nobility and grandeur in the way in which they are treated, in the sensitive sobriety of the lines, in the subdued harmony of colors where blues and reds mingle in warm shadows. In the composition, too, the somewhat rigid austerity of the long vertical lines is softened by a few curves and by the play of one or two oblique lines. The canvas seemed best to exemplify the tendencies of the young French school.



Marc Vaux, Paris

"Les Femmes d'Alger," Oil Painting by Christian Caillard
On view at the Autumn Salon in Paris

Gaelic Takes Root on Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

When Dr. Douglas Hyde—now President of Eire—wrote the first play in the Irish language, nearly 40 years ago, the movement to revive Gaelic was in its infancy. Drama as a form of expression was apparently unknown to the ancient Irish although the bards had a deep sense of the dramatic and gave it full play in their epic poems written to celebrate great events. In the Middle Ages, morality plays were staged in Ireland but none were written here.

The fact that Dr. Hyde had made use of the form suggested that he envisaged, as a corollary to the revival of the language, the founding of a National Theater in which the speech would be Gaelic. If anybody then gave the idea serious thought, it was to become satisfied that a Gaelic Theater would be confined to audiences mainly of the peasantry, among whom the speaking of Irish had been preserved. But in the last 10 years the Gaelic Theater has made steady progress. It has now become an institution demanding recognition.

There are in Ireland two principal schools of Gaelic, that of Munster, or the South, and that of Connaught, or the West. It takes somebody familiar with either or both, however, to note the differences, which consist chiefly of grammatical forms and intonations.

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In the West, the language is more deeply-rooted and the district around Connemara is known as the Gaeltachet. It seemed therefore that, if a Gaelic Theater was to thrive at all, it would do so in Galway. Some 12 years ago, in this conviction, Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance in Mr. Cosgrove's administration and an enthusiastic Gaelic speaker, encouraged the founding of such a playhouse in Galway. Moreover, he persuaded the Government to make provisions for an annual subsidy divided between Galway and a Gaelic Drama group in Dublin, which had already made great progress.

Micheal MacLiammoir, now of the Gate Theater, who includes Gaelic among the several languages of which he has command gave valuable aid as temporary producer to the Galway Theater when it started. He also provided it with one of its earliest plays, "Diarmuid and Grainne," which he wrote simultaneously in Gaelic and in English. In association with Hilton Edwards he advised on stage and lighting equipment. Subsequently they trained Francis Dermody at the Gate for more than a year. At present he is at the Abbey Theater as guest-producer.

* * *

For a long time the Gaelic Theater had to content itself with staging plays translated from English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. To encourage plays in Gaelic the Government set up a department to examine all manuscripts submitted and publish those approved. In this way there has become available a large number of works, especially in one-act form.

A year ago, the Abbey Theater felt bound to associate itself with the movement and the directors offered a prize of £50 for the best play in Gaelic. This brought in many manuscripts and the prize was duly awarded. The Abbey is now giving its attention to staging the winning play and other plays which, if they failed to obtain the prize, are sufficiently skillful to call for production. The prize play—a one-acter—has already been staged. Its author chose for his subject the famine days of 1847.

The little play is intensely dramatic and even to one, who has no knowledge of Gaelic, it was made admirably clear by the action of the drama itself and by the acting of the Gaelic-speaking cast. J. J. H.

Shaw and Milne in London

By Harold Hobson

London

To have seen "Man and Superman," now revived at the Old Vic, 30 years ago, must have been a nice exercise in political and intellectual detachment. The Roebuck Ramsdens of that day—"advanced" men who had stopped being advanced a generation earlier—must have winced behind their laughter at the audacities of John Tanner.

But today there are no Ramsdens any more—unless, indeed, one of them happens to be called Shaw. Even Tanner himself seems a little old fashioned and the danger of his attack is greatly lessened. It is therefore possible for the entire audience—unpreoccupied by concern over being seriously hit—to enjoy with impartiality the skill with which a master swordsman manages his weapon.

* * *

That skill is not, perhaps, quite so brilliant in this play as in some others by Mr. Shaw. There is in one of Thomas Hardy's novels a passage in which a soldier of flamboyant and theatrical disposition weaves round the immobile figure of a young girl a fantastic garment traced by the point of the gleaming, flashing sword with which he performs his military exercises. That brilliant, striking picture is a symbol of Mr. Shaw's best work. For his wit if it is as sharp and bright as steel, is also as cold and hard. In "Man and Superman" the brightness is a little dulled and the edge somewhat blunted. But the coldness and the hardness remain.

The passage of the years has dealt seriously with the play. In many small points this is obvious. Tanner's steam car has turned into an automobile, but the attitude of Henry Straker, the chauffeur, has become an anachronism. His enthusiasm for speed would today expend itself on the racing track. Pedestrian crossings, traffic lights, and the 30-mile-an-hour limit would reduce to a minimum his sporting interest in the possibilities of a run from London to Richmond. But in more important things than this the play has become antiquated.

* * *

It is antiquated especially in its statement of the position of women. It is simply incredible nowadays that a competent, well-educated girl like Ann Whitefield should, on the passing of her father, require a guardian. And this incredibility is increased by the fact that the girl has a quite satisfactory mother. Thus the whole first act of the play is difficult for a modern audience to accept, for the dispute over who Ann's guardian shall be involves fossilized assumptions. The problem is not made easier by the clothing of the cast in modern dress.

The audience's reservations are not removed by a performance, which lacks pace. Mr. Anthony Quayle's Tanner is admirably youthful, and has an abundance of energy. He displays an immense memory, and never once fumbles for his words. But he pauses; he stops, and though it is only to draw in his breath, the flow and movement of the play slacken. Tanner's huge, endless speeches should rush out with the inexhaustible fluency of a river, and their substance should be whole, undivided, and unbroken. It is Tanner who sets the standard of a production of "Man and Superman," and Mr. Quayle's limitations rob the piece of any chance of victory.

"Gentleman Unknown," at the St. James's, has limitations, too. But they belong chiefly to the author. This play is far from showing Mr. A. A. Milne at his best. Halfway through it undergoes a change of direction.

In the first act Mr. Milne tries to write merely an agreeable trifle about a modern Paragot, a "Beloved Vagabond" of the roads, who wins his way into the hearts of fair maidens and the pockets of big men of business by the exuberant persiflage and mental agility that he brings to the peddling of silk stockings.

This is delightful enough, if not particularly important; and Mr. Barry K. Barnes takes the whole thing with an excellent frivolity. But in the second act (which is the last in the play) Mr. Milne allows psychology to raise its fearsome head. He begins to probe into the recesses of his hero's character; and the things he finds there are not to his liking. For a piece of gossamer romance Mr. Milne attempts to substitute a psychological enquiry; and his change of aim is less than successful. Gaiety and lightness vanish from the play; and nothing valuable is put in their place.

Metropolitan Revives 'Tosca'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House who have felt that under the Johnson régime Italian and French opera have been somewhat neglected observed with special interest the return of "Tosca" to currency on the evening of Dec. 22. It may be that perfect Wagnerites also were interested, for members of that devoted little band have suspected a falling off of attendance in the case of the Wagner operas, despite the continued popularity of Kirsten Flagstad, and wished for a more diversified Italian and French selection lest the renewed vogue of Wagner suffer through over-supply and over-driving. Be that as it may, a vast and eager audience turned out for the restoration of the Sardou-Puccini melodrama.

Now, numerically "Tosca" has been able to boast an enviable record at the Metropolitan. Introduced to North America there on Feb. 4, 1901, if figured thenceforth in every season of Metropolitan opera through 1931-32, once attaining as many as nine presentations in a single season and outrunning "Madame Butterfly", among Puccini's works, in total number of showings, though itself passed by "La Boheme" which had had its Metropolitan Première only six weeks before "Tosca's". How much of "Tosca's" apparent popularity during those two-and-thirty seasons was owing to the opera itself and how much to the casting was difficult to determine, because the three chief roles were habitually allotted to such extraordinary artists.

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Thus, Antonio Scotti created for America the role of Baron Scarpia and, except on a very few occasions, he continued to be the Metropolitan's greatly admired Scarpia throughout the period mentioned. The great Milka Ternina was the original Floria Tosca here, leaving imperishable memories. Emma Eames, at the height of her sumptuous beauty, followed her shortly, and another soprano of conspicuous beauty, Lina Cavalieri, was a further Metropolitan Tosca. After Mme. Eames's retirement from the company, the part went to two very different but exceedingly notable singing-actresses, Geraldine Farrar and Olive Fremstad, and eventually to Emmy Destinn, Claudia Muzio, and Maria Jeritza.

It was the sensational methods of the last-named lady that made "Tosca" quite the rage in the early nineteen twenty's. Nor had she and Scotti then the mighty assistance of Caruso as Mario Cavaradossi, a part he had often sung in earlier performances.

Since the retirement of Giulio Gatti-Casazza from the Metropolitan management, much less of Puccini has been heard in the house, and "Tosca", bereft of both Scotti and Mme. Jeritza, has been an infrequent visitant. After two seasons of disuse it emerged in the winter of 1935 for a brace of performances, once with Lotte Lehmann, once with Clara Jacobo, and again in Jan. 1936 for a single showing, once more with Lotte Lehmann. As Scarpia Lawrence Tibbett had succeeded Scotti. Such was the record till Dec. 22, when "Tosca" resumed activity with a new soprano and a new tenor, Maria Caniglia and Galliano Masini, neither of them yet a box-office attraction, and only Mr. Tibbett, once more the Scarpia, who could qualify in that particular sense.

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Consequently the splendid welcome accorded "Tosca" the other night may gauge pretty definitely how the opera really stands in the affections of the local public. Certainly repetitions with the same cast should not fail to do so. Of the two new artists it was rather the tenor of Mario Cavaradossi than the soprano of the title role who made the more emphatic impression. Rarely has the tenor music in this opera been sung so artistically; perhaps never before had that much abused aria "E lucevan le stelle," often turned into a stentorian sobsong, been delivered with such unerring taste, such sure control, rising from really exquisite half-voice phrases to an imposing, but not overdone, culmination in a ringing outburst of full tone. To the eye also Mr. Masini was a satisfactory Cavaradossi.

Mme. Caniglia, a kindly, amiable looking Tosca, wore striking costumes and played and sang with true Italian feeling. Though she was uneven both as actress and as singer, she seldom erred on the side of melodrama, and her voice was engagingly fresh and warm. Mr. Tibbett, however, was by no means averse to melodramatic exaggeration, and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, he failed to portray Scarpia as a highly important person.

Two Elizabethan Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There have been recently in London two Elizabethan comedies, which though both are idealizations illustrate clearly and with charm contrasting sides of Elizabethan life—those lived by the courtier and the craftsman, respectively.

The play of craft—among the most pleasing of the lesser comedies of its time—is "The Shoemaker's Holiday," by Thomas Dekker, based on Thomas Deloney's pamphlet, or romance, "The Gentle Craft: A Discourse containing many matters of Delight, very pleasant to be read: Shewing what famous men have been Shoomakers in time past in this land."

The play depicts the conditions of the trade-apprentices of Dekker's own day—persons with whom Dekker was, evidently, familiar. Though almost nothing is known of the dramatist personally—the characters of his comedy, from Simon Eyre, the Master Shoemaker (Edmund Willard), down to Firk, his high-spirited apprentice (Hedley Briggs), are real and very much alive.

This production, at the Playhouse, by Miss Nancy Price, has been giving pleasure to large audiences. Only one fault is to be found with the revival. It is that certain members of the cast are physically too large, and too bravura in style, to build completely the right atmosphere in a play of which the essential qualities are a "gentle" and always intimate charm.

The court comedy, on the other hand, is the work of one who moved as easily among courtiers, and great ladies, as Dekker did among shoemakers. It is Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," produced at the Phoenix Theater by Michel St. Denis.

It was an evening of which I have so unhappy a memory that I doubted whether Shakespeare — always difficult for a Frenchman—was within M. St. Denis's range.

This time, however, he has made no serious mistake; and his production of the Illyrian comedy is pleasing. Many modern producers—especially those of the European schools—think that to make Shakespeare palatable to present audiences they must rely upon "stunts," either in dress, setting, or business. M. St. Denis, however, realizes that the secret of producing successfully a Shakespearean play, lies not so much in tricks, as in melodious speaking of the blank verse. This is particularly so in the case of "Twelfth Night"—in the evocation of that charm, which, mingled with humor, sounds the keynote for this comedy. P. A.

A New Opera From 'Peer Gynt'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A recent first performance, at the Berliner Staatsoper, is artistically one of the most important events in years here in the field of opera. The new work is by Werner Egk, one of the younger German composers of opera and since his "Zaubergeige" one of the most successful. He has based his new work on Ibsen's play, "Peer Gynt." He wrote it at the suggestion of Heinz Tietjen, who directs both the Berlin Staatsoper and the Bayreuth Festival. Yet one may wonder whether even this excellent backing will be enough to support the undertaking against the tremendous opposition which has already set in.

The opposition is comprehensible in the light of prevalent cultural trends, for "Peer Gynt" is an opera on decidedly modern musical lines. It is not atonal, but it is so original in orchestration, so bold and surprising in the employment of rhythm and harmony, that the average operagoer was quickly floundering at the premiere. Yet if the work is given a fair hearing the feeling of bewilderment will not persist; for it is an opera in the full sense of the word, with plenty to see and to hear. Song and ballet, arias, varied duets and ensembles, effectively contrived finales, and the mise en scène all have been marshalled in a kaleidoscope of mood and dramatic atmosphere, and the libretto is highly effective and dramatic.

Egk has recast Ibsen's play in a new form, distinguished in language and consistent in composition. Instead of an overture there is a short prologue, with which the composer, so to speak, introduces the principal theme: Peer Gynt is lying in the grass and dreamily gazing at the clouds. Some neighbors, who happen by make fun of him as a good-for-nothing. Then, in three acts, with nine scenes, is shown his wandering through folly and caprice, falsehood and egotism, sensual pleasure and desire for power, deception and suffering until Peer recognizes the divine law in his heart and is ready and willing to obey it.

* * *

There is fantasy in the scenes in the world of the trolls, representing the negative element in men; garish color in South American scenes; pathos in Peer Gynt's encounter with the blackbirds and with the "Unknown" who awaits Peer's coming. The light and shade of the dramatic events are contrasted and intensified by the music. Where necessary the composer sacrifices pleasant melody for the sake of dramatic severity. In the lyric scenes with Solveig there is not so much a compromise as an impersonal sense of melodic substance, which was noticeable in the "Zaubergeige." Otherwise, the development of the composer since his first opera is great, and the music is never overshadowed by the material.

Ibsen wrote of Grieg's music to the play—". . . it's the devil let loose." One could, of course, call Grieg's tempered underpainting anything but demonic; it remains on the surface. Egk penetrates to the core, and makes the thing his own. His choice of the opera form, reducing the five acts of Ibsen to three, seems to be justified by Ibsen's correspondence with Grieg.

* * *

The presentation in the Staatsoper was superb. The composer, who has been employed for three years in the Staatsoper as a director, was the conductor. The stage direction of Wolf Völker, was exact, well thought-out, and yet unobtrusive in its realization of the dramatic atmosphere of the work. The sets were by Paul Sträter, and the soloists, included the baritone, Mathieu Ahlersmeyer, in the title role; Käthe Heidersbach as Solveig; Else Tegetthoff, and Gustav Rödin as the ruler of the troll kingdom.

Novelties for Minneapolis

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

Recent programs played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra show a marked inclination toward novelties of one sort or another. Even visiting soloists seem to have been advised they would be more welcome if they introduced something never heard here previously. Calimahos the flutist, a very clever artist by the way, introduced a Concerto in G major by Vivaldi, ancient but new, and on the same program Milhaud's Concerto for piano and orchestra was directed and performed by Mitropoulos.

This concerto is purely virtuoistic in character and our conductor enjoyed himself immensely as he dashed from one end of the keyboard to the other with great energy and velocity. Then Rachmaninoff's visit brought his First Piano Concerto never played here before. This artist was superb with a nonchalance that served to accentuate his great ability as an interpretative performer.

Another novelty: a Ballet Suite from "Cephalus and Procris" by Grétry-Mottl has the liveliness and very much the character of an Irish jig. On this same program Mitropoulos introduced the Beethoven String Quartet in F minor, arranged for orchestra, the third in succession of similar settings. Again let it be said, and with emphasis, that this transference to a larger frame does not accentuate the great loveliness of his music. It was written for the more intimate surroundings of a chamber concert, and while it was played magnificently there was a sense of unease for the foregoing and other reasons.

Interspersed among these newcomers to our symphony concerts were classic overtures, the "Till Eulenspiegel" Rondo, and a magnificent performance of the Second Sibelius Symphony. This was by far the finest presentation of this work we have heard in Minneapolis. Mitropoulos's genius as a conductor was never better exemplified than in the unfolding of this massive composition with its bleak savagery, its stern and rocklike austerity. He has not been won over completely to the growing conviction that Sibelius is in direct descent one of the few great symphonists; but he, more clearly than any other conductor we have heard, made this work vivid with his own poetic reactions to its rugged splendors.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, supported by our orchestra, filled in one symphony program. Chief interest was centered in a choreographic presentation of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which to say the least was illuminating in one respect, and that, the disrespect shown to the meaning of the symphony so far as our knowledge of Beethoven's purposes indicates. It is clear that ballet groups can entertain by investing even works like this with something utterly foreign to the original motives. It seems very much like impertinence.

Propaganda and Prints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The sixteenth annual salon of American prints at the Philadelphia Art Alliance, goes in for prints of social satire in a big way. The dominant flavor of gloom may be due to one of two causes—a social comment bias in the work of Federal art project printmakers, or unanimity on the part of the five jurors, all of whom are artists of repute.

Since, in this particular exhibition, the matter of selection outweighs actual content in importance, the personnel of the jury is even more significant than that of the contributors. Upon the panel sat Alice Murphy, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Adolf Dehn, Harry Sternberg, and Earle Miller.

A propaganda cartoon was awarded the $75 first prize. This print, a lithograph, "The Middle Class" by Elizabeth Olds, who was last year accorded similar honor here by the Philadelphia Print Club for her close-up, "Miner," is not distinguished either for its draftsmanship or its originality.

First honorable mention went to another effort at social satire, "The Tailor" by Will Barnett, a print in which waves of tailor-shop aroma float across ramshackle fittings, and the tailor himself. Second mention was accorded John Lonergan's "On Shore," a marine, with beached boat and moody headland against stormy water.

Nowhere is there a glint of humor. Everywhere the eye meets desolation and destruction. Only occasionally is the succession broken by some less agitated, less hopeless motif.

"Reflections at Finchingfield," an etching by John Taylor Arms, pursues with the integrity of a fine craftsman the delicacy of architectural tracery, and its even more delicate panoramic reflection in the village waterway. Stow Wengenroth's panoramic lithograph of fishing shacks, lobster pots, a dark hill background and a quiet cove also offers refuge; and the lone abstraction of the show, "Allegro," by Paul Landacre, is welcome relief from front-page art journalism.

Many familiar American printmakers are represented. They include Louis Lozowick, Lewis C. Daniel, Isac Friedlander, James E. Allen, Kyra Markham, E. Morley, Wanda Gag, Paul P. Berdanier, Paul Cadmus, and Victoria Hutson Huntley. By and large, however, it is an exhibition of work by newcomers. D. G.

Exhibitions in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Until Jan 15 there is a dazzling variety of exhibitions in the temporary Galleries of the Art Institute. First of all, the Christmas Story in Art, assembled from the masterpieces of the Institute's collections ordinarily scattered through a number of galleries according to their normal arrangement by chronologies and schools. But there are also charming terra cotta reliefs from the Italian schools of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, bequests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, which have not been exhibited before.

Two galleries are devoted to the colorful canvases of Bonnard and Vuillard, French colorists whose work has a freshness and zest that seem to belong to no other contemporary painters. Vuillard is perhaps more the poet who deals with quiet tones and subtle changes, while Bonnard prefers hot colors and is far more exuberant in spirit. Whether in landscape or interior he is sure to produce a glowing color scheme. The Institute has been fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of collectors without whose collaboration such an exhibition would not have been possible.

A large gallery is given to the work of the French romanticists, Gros, Delacroix and Géricault, which was made possible by loans from French museums and private collectors. It is possible that the period of such work is past forever, so far as production is concerned, but it will continue to thrill its beholders as long as it endures.

The greatest possible contrast to this point of view will be found in the exhibition of the work of Mies van der Rohe, gifted German architect, who has recently been put in charge of the department of architure of Armour Institute. His is the carefully reasoned and philosophical approach, his effects being achieved by logical arrangement of carefully balanced masses, or one might almost say, "sections of space," defined by surfaces chosen for their color value. It is unfortunate that the photographs of his distinguished designs could not have been in color, for thereby alone can one really grasp the spirit of his work.

It may be that an even more violent contrast exists between the collection of drawings by old masters lent by Sir Robert Witt of London, and the gallery of vivid and caustic caricatures by George Grosz representing the terrible wastage of the war and immediate post-war periods in Germany. Some of Grosz's pen drawings from the trenches may live among the masterpieces of the ages. Now he has become an American citizen, earnestly desirous of turning away forever from such grim memories, but he finds it hard to forget. He is not quite at home as a painter of canvases in oil. This recent work, shown in another gallery, does not yet possess the conviction of his earlier work: he is still not quite at home in an atmosphere free from the war thought.

Rediscoveries in Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

Through eight pairs of concerts, in as many weeks, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, has played unfamiliar works by recent and contemporary composers that have proved to be interesting and of value without undue exaggeration.

Beginning the season with solid examples of the familiar order, Mr. Golschmann culled some charming novelties from the early masters: Suite for strings, four horns, two flutes, and English horn by Purcell, in the transcription of Barbirolli; the lovely Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis, for double-string orchestra, by Vaughan Williams; and Overture from the Cantata XXVI by Bach, in the arrangement by Leonid Leonardi. The two English works were of special charm.

Among novelties by later masters Mr. Golschmann presented, on the fifth program, excerpts from the opera "Arabella" by Richard Strauss, with Maria Reining, soprano, as soloist. The peak of the November programs was the Suite of Symphonic excerpts from "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" of Debussy.

Two notable works on the sixth program were "La Mer," by Debussy and the Prelude to "Pelléas et Mélisande" by Fauré. Another work, almost Debussyan in its delicacy, was "Pastel Sonore" by Albert Verley, a work which had its première in St. Louis, with the composer in the audience.

Among the novel works, less subtly conceived but of strong originality was Sinfonia Breve (di camera), in three movements, by D. E. Inghelbrecht. Another was Vincent d'Indy's "Wallenstein's Camp," from "Trilogie Wallenstein."

Three modern works comprised the first half of the eighth program: Ballet Suite by Ernst Kanitz (with such evocative titles as Play; Forces; Mystery; and Everyday Melody); "Deux Moments Symphonique" by Alexandre Tansman; and the Symphonic Suite, "Lieutenant Kije" by Serge Prokofieff. For the second half of this program Mr. Golschmann gave a fine reading of the Brahms Fourth Symphony. E. R. C.

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Federal Deficit Is Not So Large as Officials Expected

Business and Industry

Nebraska Venture Into Power Field Awakens Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Federal officals are watching with keen interest Nebraska's venture in establishing the first non-competitive, publicly-owned statewide power grid system in the United States.

The state is enlisting private capital to pay for its public power system by selling bonds to bankers.

The sale of privately-owned properties of the Nebraska-Iowa Light & Power Company to the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District and the Loup River Public Power District was approved this week by the Federal Power Commission. Acquisition of a smaller intrastate company by the state has already been arranged.

Earlier ths month the Public Works Administration had given its consent for necessary amending of indentures securing Federal loans made to the two power districts.

"Little TVA" Cost $20,000,000

Aim of the new grid system is to end duplication of power lines in the State, integrate existing facilities and make possible sale of electric energy at decreasing rates. Included in the plans are extensive irrigation, reclamation and rural electrification developments.

For the properties of the Nebraska-Iowa Company, Nebraska's "Little TVA" will pay approximately $20,000,000. The sale includes two steam generating plants, more than 1,000 miles of transmission lines, substations and distributions systems to serve some 43,000 customers.

Objections raised to the sale have centered chiefly around the price settled upon and the fee of $504,000 to be paid to Guy C. Myers, New York financial agent, for "services, advice and assistance" in connection with the acquisition.

Price negotiations between the power district directors and the Nebraska-Iowa Company were handled by J. D. Ross, Bonneville Dam Administrator and for many years superintendent of the municipal power system of Seattle, Wash.

Chief critic of the sale has been Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who has collected a series of "exhibits" leading him to refer to the transaction as "the Nebraska scandal."

"No Loss to Security Holders

According to the terms of sale approved by the Power Commission the company's facilities south of the Platte River will go to the Central Nebraska for $17,370,112, and its facilities north of the Platte River to the Loup River District for $2,825,879.

For the purpose of financing the properties acquired, the Central District proposes to issue bonds amounting to $21,500,000 and the Loup River District, bonds amounting to $5,000,000. A New York banking syndicate has underwritten the project and will receive the bond issue for 95 per cent of the aggregate principal amount.

Asked what effect the Nebraska transaction might have on public utility securities in general, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said this week that there would be "no loss to security holders unless they have been buying water" and in such case they were "bound to lose sooner or later."

Nebraska's experiment, he said, "marks a new and distinct development" in power policy in the United States. It means, he added, that "people don't have to supply their power needs through a private company any more."

The PWA had financed extensive generating facilities for Nebraska but left distribution in private hands.

Commission Refuses G. L. Ohrstrom & Co. Securities License

MADISON (AP)—The Wisconsin Banking Commission has revoked the State dealers license of G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., New York and Illinois securities firm, and refused the company's application for a 1939 permit to sell securities in this State.

The commission charged the firm sold unregistered common stock of the Sweet Steel Co., of Pennsylvania, to Wisconsin residents. The finding was based on testimony taken at hearing held Oct. 7 and Oct. 25.

The 1938 dealer's license was held by G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., of New York. Application for the 1939 license was filed by G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., of Illinois. The commission found that G. L. Ohrstrom and Philip Cecil Ward control both the New York and Illinois corporations, and that Mr. Ohrstrom is President and Director of both firms.

In its order, the commission charged the Ohrstrom firm sought to evade the State securites law and sell unregistered securites by means of "agency transactions." Mr. Ohrstrom claimed at the hearings that the sale of Sweet Steel Company stock were made by his firm as the agent for the Mary Walser Herron Trust.

The commission asserted Wisconsin residents paid 4¾ for each share of Sweet Steel Stock, while the Ohrstrom company purchased 372 shares from Robert Benson & Co. for 3.

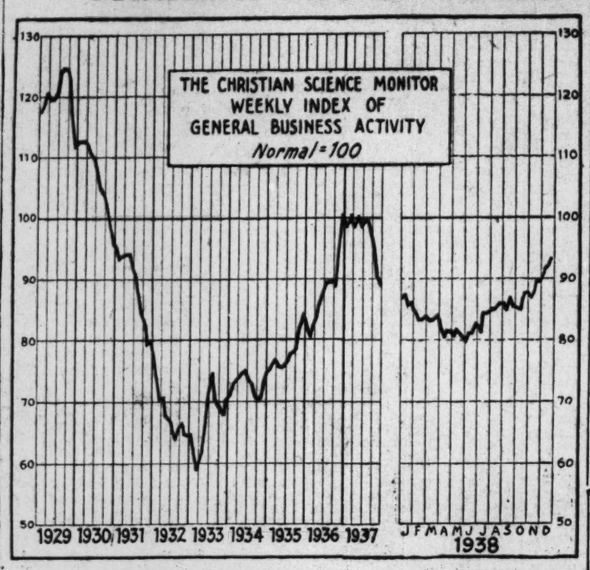
Central Maine Power Co. To Issue Mortgage Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Central Maine Power Company notified the Securities Commission it intended to issue $4,500,000 first and general mortgage 3½ per cent bonds and 500,000 shares of no-par value common stock.

The bonds, designated series "J," are due Dec. 1, 1969.

The stock is to be offered first to holders of the company's common and 6 per cent preferred stock at $100 a share. It will be offered on the basis of one share of the new stock for each 27.2702 shares of stock held.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Recent Advance



Continuing the advance which has been in progress almost steadily in recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose during the week ended Dec. 24 to a new high for the year and the highest level since the end of October a year ago. On Dec. 24 the index registered 93.3 (prel.) compared with 92.4 on Dec. 17 and 89.6 on Dec. 25, 1937.

For the first time this year the bank debits component which measures the dollar volume of business outside of financial centers, rose to a level above the corresponding week of last year. The increase for the week was substantial as Christmas orders rushed to an end, and the adjusted index showed a large gain after allowances had been made for seasonal factors.

Output of electricity likewise showed a considerable gain during the week, exceeding allowances for seasonal and trend advances and marking up a new high for well over a year.

The third component of the index, miscellaneous freight carloadings, was the only one to drop off from its current high. The decrease in the loadings of this group was greater than expected on a seasonal basis, however, and the adjusted index recorded a fairly substantial loss.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	Dec.24, 1938	Dec.17, 1938	Dec.25 1937
Combined index	93.3	92.4	89.6
Bk debits outside NYC	95.6	89.7	88.0
Elec power production	96.8	95.8	96.0
Misc carloadings	84.0	88.2	79.9

*Preliminary.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The iron and steel industry has announced that from the beginning of 1938, prices of iron and steel products will be reduced. The new prices are to remain in force for six months; the reductions amount to between 6 and 10 per cent depending on the product. These new prices are tardy recognition of the fact that iron and steel prices were established by the industry at a high level throughout 1938, while prices of nearly all other industrial products fell during the year. The Board of Trade's index of prices of industrial products fell by nearly 12 per cent in the 12 months to last November.

It can hardly be expected that the announced reductions in prices will stimulate any substantial revival in consumption; the magnitude of the cut is so small that in most cases it will make little difference to the prices of the finished products in which iron or steel is a raw material.

Shipbuilding Drops

This is particularly notable in the shipbuilding industry which is once again in desperate straits. The value of steel used in the shipbuilding industry amounts to roughly 11 per cent of the total value of the industry's output; a reduction of 10 per cent in the cost of steel means only one per cent reduction in the total cost, which is obviously inadequate to stimulate a revival of the industry.

The shipbuilding industry is turning to the usual remedy for industries in trouble: Government assistance. Shipbuilding is suffering from high costs of construction, a decline in freight rates which has stopped new orders, and powerful competition from foreign industries, many of which are subsidized.

Britain's portion of world tonnage construction has fallen in a decade from 50 per cent to 33 per cent, and at present more ships are being built to British order in foreign yards than are being built to foreign order in British yards. The Government has appointed a committee to investigate the problem, and to receive proposals from the industry for a solution.

We must anticipate that the solution proposed by the shipbuilding industry will not differ from those adopted by so many of our industries during recent years, which are generally described by the euphemism, "self government for industry." How devoted the world is these days, both politically and economically, to the Wilsonian principle of self-determination!

Textile Planning

The textile industry, which is a stage ahead of the shipbuilding industry in formulating its plans, is boiling up a fierce agitation to force the government to grant it the power to govern itself. In all probability the industry will secure its self governing powers, to enable it to get more out of a protected home market in order to subsidize competition in overseas markets. The industry wants the government in addition to make stronger efforts to find overseas markets for its products.

The great fight of the railways for a square deal continues, but the position is becoming obscure. The railways were asked by the Transport Minister to give details of their proposals; they replied that they could be trusted with freedom since they did not propose either a general increase of rates, nor an increase for particular industries; nor did they propose to start a rate cutting war with other forms of transport. Asked by the Minister for details of the existing regulations which they thought particularly burdensome, the replied that they regretted their inability to follow the Minister into this field.

The fundamental trouble with the railway industry is that it is unable to earn sufficient to cover charges on its capital investment, since development of road transport has made part of the railway capital investment redundant. The same problem was faced in a much more severe degree by the canal companies on the development of the railway system. But the railways are much more powerful than the canals were. And it is to be presumed that their present objective is to control themselves and their competitors that they may continue to pay full capital charges.

From the community's point of view this may not be desirable; the better solution might be to determine just what parts are to be played in the country's transport system by roads, railways, canals, coast shipping, and then to arrange for the reduction of the railway's capital to an amount commensurate with the earning capacity of the industry.

Self government for the railway industry, as for so many others, may lead to a development socially undesirable. The first aim of an overcapitalized industry, given self government is generally to preserve as much as possible of the unnecessary capital investment; whereas it is to the community's interest that the capital burden in the industry should be trimmed to its current economic capacity to serve the community.

Companies Budgetting

This is the time of the year when most companies are endeavoring to complete their budgets for the coming six months. At no time has budgetting for the future been so difficult. I am myself of the opinion that British economy is still on the downswing of depression, and that apart from reactions from America, and our own rearmament program, we should expect a mild decline in business activity during the first half of next year.

American recovery will obviously improve our position, but it will probably take six months for the effects of American recovery to influence British industrial activity by way of higher commodity prices, higher purchasing power of our overseas customers, and consequent higher orders for Britain.

Similarly it will probably take several months for any stepping up in armament production, if the government wants to take such a step, to be reflected in industrial production. Thus it seems to me that one should not anticipate, at the best, more than a continuation of present conditions. But political considerations override all economic forecasts; and the political outlook is definitely unfavorable.

Lehigh Valley Plans Debt Readjustment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a debt readjustment plan for it and its subsidiaries, the Pennsylvania & New York Canal & Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company of New Jersey.

The plan already has been submitted to security holders and more than 80 per cent of each class affected has approved it.

The plan calls for a 10-year extension of the maturity date of $33,500,000 of bonds of the three companies. Another provision is for a five-year extension without interest of the maturity date of 75 per cent of outstanding general consolidated mortgage bonds, on which the semiannual interest is $1,558,463. The remaining 25 per cent of these bonds would be paid upon the present maturity dates.

The plan also calls for an extension on about $8,000,000 of bank loans.

U. S. Expenditures $2,140,000,000 Over Income, Past Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Government ended another year in the red today, but not so deeply as officials had expected six months ago.

During the 12 months since last Dec. 31, Federal expenditures have exceeded income by more than $2,140,000,000.

The figure is less, however, than was indicated in President Roosevelt's budget estimates of last July. He forecast that the fiscal year ending next June 30 would roll up a deficit of approximately $4,000,000,000.

On this basis, he expected the excess of expenditures in the last six months of 1938 to be around $2,000,000,000. Actually they were approximately $1,500,000,000.

Expect a Smaller Deficit

Fiscal authorities confidently expect a smaller deficit for the next six months, although officials hard at work on new estimates of Federal income and expenses say they see little likelihood of a balanced budget next year.

New estimates of income and spending will be incorporated in Mr. Roosevelt's annual budget message to be sent to Congress next week, probably Thursday. The message will cover both the period until July 1 and the full fiscal year following that.

In view of improving business conditions and the fact that the deficit so far has been less than indicated, there was talk in some informed quarters that Mr. Roosevelt might revise downward his July deficit estimate.

But how much increased Federal revenues resulting from better business will be offset by more money for the WPA remains to be seen. Estimates of what the agency will need to continue work relief through June range from $600,000,000 to $750,000,000.

Relief a Major Item

Relief is one of the major items Mr. Roosevelt has had to consider in working out the 1939-40 budget. Indications are that he will recommend, as he has in the past, a tentative appropriation to be revised when the year's relief needs become more apparent.

A White House secretary said recently that by cutting relief costs the Chief Executive hoped to be able to meet increased armament expenditures without raising the budget total above that for this year.

Unofficial reports are the budget will be about the same as that for the present fiscal year—around $9,000,000,000.

About the only item in which a considerable increase over this year may be recommended is that of national defense.

In 1937, best business year since the depression, the national income was $69,817,000,000, according to Department of Commerce reports.

When last July's budget estimates were made the forecast figure for 1938 was far below that. Economists say now that on the basis of incomplete information the 1938 income actually was up around $63,000,000,000.

Fidelity Investment Seeks Dismissal Of Receivership Suit

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—The Fidelity Investment Association, declaring it was solvent, asked Federal Court to dismiss a receivership suit filed against it.

The association, which sells investment certificates and bonds, denied it has operated accounts "recklessly, carelessly or wrongfully" in answer to the receivership petition filed by Robert McCammon of Philadelphia and eight other contract holders.

Judge William E. Baker announced he would hold a hearing at Wheeling Friday, Jan. 6.

The Fidelity answer, covering 42 pages, asserted the association is entirely solvent and the contracts of the nine plaintiffs "are not now impaired nor are the contracts of others, similarly situated, impaired and this defendant is now and at all times has been ready, willing and financially able to carry out each and every term of said contracts and to perform each and every obligation incumbent upon it to perform."

The receivership was asked December 21 as a result of a movement by the Securities and Exchange Commission to stop what it termed fraudulent practices.

The association denied fraud but accepted an injunction in a Michigan Federal Court and registered with the SEC. Attempts to bar the firm from Interstate Commerce and from the use of the mails were dropped.

The SEC at the time of filing its injunction suit said the Wheeling association had sold more than $600,000,000 in securities. Its contract certificates are repayable in lump sums or over stated periods.

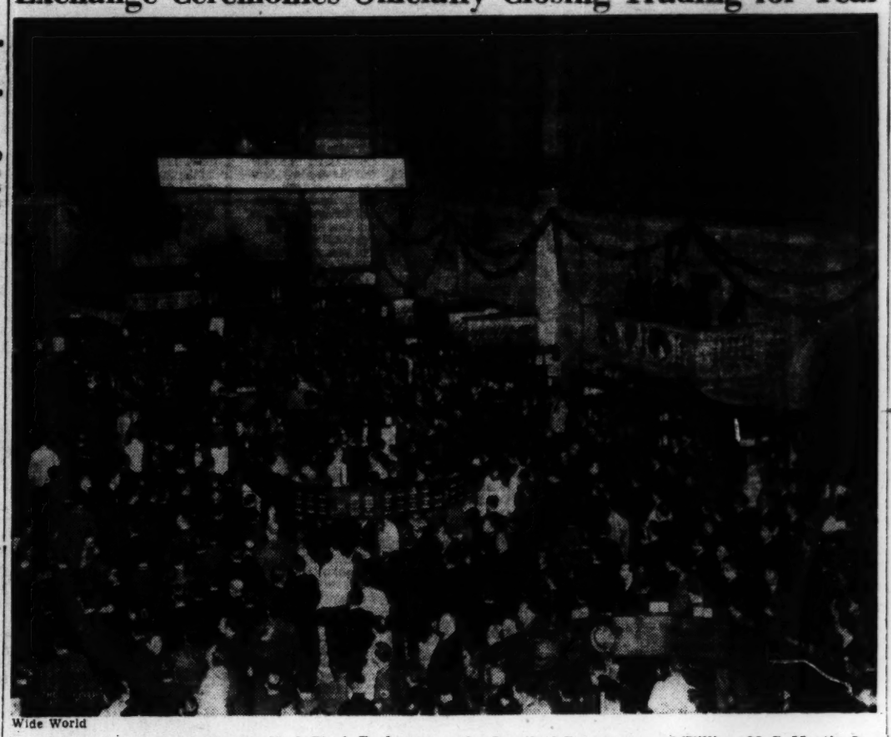
Fidelity's motion for dismissal of the receivership suit came shortly after announcement at Harrisburg, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Securities Commission that it had refused renewal of the association's registration for 1939, pending a hearing to show why the registration should not be canceled.

I.C.C. Increases Payment On Mail Route of TWA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission increased the compensation of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for carrying the mail over Route No. 2 between Newark, N. J., and Los Angeles.

The company has received 24 cents per airplane mile for monthly mileage of 600,000 miles since March 1, 1935. The ICC ordered this increased to 27 cents per mile for the period Oct. 1, 1938-June 30, 1937 and to 30 cents from July 1, 1937.

Exchange Ceremonies Officially Closing Trading for Year



Wide World

Floor and rostrum of the New York Stock Exchange as brokers celebrate the passage of 1938 24 hours ahead of time. Officials on rostrum above the clock are, left to right: Charles E. Salzman, Secretary of the Stock Exchange; E. E. Bartlett Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors, and William McC. Martin Jr., President of the Exchange. Traders expect more business in 1939. Approximate turnover of shares in 1938 was 296,000,000, lowest in 14 years. It compares with 409,464,000 shares traded in during 1937.

Banks Rapidly Fall Into Line On Employee Pension Plans

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement is made here that a pension system for bank employees will be started on Jan. 1 under the aegis of the New York State Bankers' Association. The announcement may be the grain of mustard seed for a tolerable-sized growth of bank pension plans through the country.

As the plan goes into effect, it is indeed not much larger than a mustard seed. Only 70 banks out of 700 in the State will participate. These 70 banks have only 728 employees. The largest bank in the new group plan will have 40 employees, the smallest, three.

System Only Three Years Old

But there are an estimated 266,000 bank officers and employees in the United States. At an average salary of $2,000 apiece—taking everybody from the walnut-walled president's office down to the messengers' bench, the total salary is about $500,000,000 a year—more than American wheat farmers will receive for their crop this year. (This $500,000,000 is about one per cent on total deposits of all the banks, and a recent survey in Massachusetts confirmed this estimate to the extent of finding that bank salaries came to about 1.04 cents for every dollar of total deposits.)

This is the field for bank pension systems and they are beginning to grow rapidly. The first state system is only three years old, having gone into effect in Oregon on January 1, 1936, when the first Social Security taxes became effective. Since then state bankers' association pension plans have been set up in New Jersey and Illinois in 1937, in Minnesota and Washington last September first, and a system will start operating in Montana on January 1 in addition to the New York system.

The plan is now spreading faster. From inauguration of the first system to that of the second was a year, 10 months to the third, 10 months to the next two and four months to the two which start next week. Seventeen other states have committees appointed to study the subject. A report on it was read at the Houston convention of the American Bankers' Association, and a resolution was passed calling on A. B. A.'s President, Philip Benson, to appoint a committee to look into the question of setting up a group pension system to cover not individual states but the entire nation. Executive secretaries of state banking associations were becoming weary with well-doing in the effort to get individual systems established for their own states, and wanted to look into the wider possibilities.

The pressure for such pension systems is growing. As Clinton Axford said in an editorial on the subject in the American Banker on December 29, "bankers never do anything in a great hurry at the start," but the vogue of pension systems in industrial corporations has spread and back of all is the threat that the member banks of the Federal Reserve system may lose their legally precarious exemption from the Social Security Act. So from one angle or another bankers are being pushed into action.

A clear sign of which way the wind blows is the fact that the A. B. A. has itself gone on record in favor of putting all the banks under Social Security, though opposition exists, conspicuously in Indiana. And the recent report of the Advisory Council on Social Security renewed its December 1937 plug for the inclusion of member banks.

Banks Falling in Line

Many of the larger banks have fallen in with the fashion and established systems of their own. Among those in lower New York, for example, with such pension systems already installed, are the Chase, Chemical, Bank of New York, Central Hanover, and Bankers' Trust. In sum the banks are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall and to feel the weight of the argument which begins with a picture of the poor faithful old teller let go without pay as he totters toward his allotted three score years and ten.

This moral pressure has speeded up consideration of the idea in recent months. The idea was first officially broached to New York bankers four years ago by the executive secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association, W. Gordon Brown. But as late as last June the plan seemed on the rocks; only twenty-odd banks had agreed to sign up. The State Banking Superintendent, William R. White, spoke favorably for it. Since then 40 more banks signed up; four signed up last week. By contrast the New Jersey system started in January, 1937, with 40 banks and now has only 43.

Curious legalities are now wound about the pension status of bank employees. In the Social Security Act of 1935 Congress exempted "instrumentalities" of the United States Government. The Bureau of Internal Revenue naturally took this to include national banking associations, and even further interpreted it to mean not only federally chartered banks but also state-chartered banks which were members of the Federal Reserve system.

Add Another Inducement

This added one more inducement to state-chartered banks to join the Federal system. But it also put a handicap on stubborn state-chartered banks which still refuse to the number of several thousand to join the system headed by Mr. Eccles. They have to pay the current rates of 3 per cent for unemployment and 1 per cent for old age pensions, and collect 1 per cent for old age from their employees while the Reserve system members go free.

The New York people took ingenious steps to propagandize their plan. They could not sell it to the large banks with a private system already installed. They could not work through banking employees, because a bank officer knowing the present low state of bank earnings would be somewhat red-faced to go into a directors' meeting and ask adoption of a plan which would add 5 per cent to pay rolls for his benefit. The traveling advocate of the plan found it difficult or impossible to get it to directors' meetings. The directors of medium-sized banks were averse to listening to outside advice as to their labor policy. Most of them are small-town, retired, successful, self-made men who had had to provide themselves for their old age and could not see why bank employees should not do the same. So the State Bankers' Association had large phonograph records made, carrying a sales' talk for the plan, and arranged for it to be played to the otherwise impregnable directors' meetings, reminiscent of the records recently sold on the streets of Berlin which turned out to carry an anti-Nazi message.

U. S. Instrumentalities

The legal basis for exemption of member banks from the Social Security seems a little precarious. Of course Congress could readily abolish it anyway. But it rests on whether national banks are "instrumentalities" of the United States Government. They were set up in 1863 to provide a sound currency and to help finance the Civil War. In recent years their note-issuing powers have been shorn from them. Suggestions presumably inspired by Federal Reserve or F. D. I. C. authorities call for abolition of the Comptroller's office entirely as an anachronism. With it would go the above exemption claim.

All but the New York plan are underwritten by insurance companies; Aetna got two, Equitable two, Prudential one and Connecticut General one. As the "Report of the Committee on Study of State Bankers Association Pension Plans" reported to the A. B. A., "the insurance company plans are so closely alike that if you describe any one of them you have covered them all." Age of retirement is 65 for men, 60 for women; both bank and employees contribute. At 35 an employee under the original Oregon plan earning $250 a month would pay $9.60 a month and the bank the same. On retiring he would get $108.00 a month. The New York plan has its own private trust incorporated under the Insurance Department of the state and limited to insurance legals.

Auto Output in '39 Expected to Reach Total of 3,500,000

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association, noting a "rapid rise" in automobile buying during the fall of 1938, predicted that automobile production in 1939 would approach the 3,500,000 unit mark, or approximately one-third more than were manufactured this year.

The A. M. A. is composed of all major automobile manufacturers except the Ford Motor Co.

The Association set production for the calendar year of 1938 in the United States and Canada at approximately 2,635,000 passenger cars and trucks, or 47 per cent below 1937, "reflecting the full effect of the 1937-38 depression."

The wholesale value of the 1938 output was estimated at $1,616,000,000, which included 2,110,000 passenger cars valued at $1,283,000,000 and 525,000 trucks at a wholesale value of $333,000,000.

Parts, accessories, service equipment and replacements of parts and tires were manufactured to an estimated value of $980,000,000 during the year, the Association reported. Thus raising the total value of new vehicles, tributary products and manufactured replacements for 1938 to $2,596,000,000, or 41 per cent below 1937.

The association said 492,000 motor vehicles were sold abroad during the year which, with tires and parts exported from the United States and Canada, were valued at $286,340,000.

World registration of motor vehicles was set at 42,900,000, of which 68 per cent were registered in the United States. Of the latter total 25,150,000 were passenger cars and 4,250,000 were commercial vehicles.

Industry Employs 189,000 Workers More in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—American manufacturers provided jobs for 189,000 additional workers in November, although total employment in the United States declined fractionally as compared with October according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today.

Major employment gains were registered in the construction industry, where 59,000 workers were added to the pay rolls and in the mining industry with 7,000 new workers hired. Service industries, trade, distribution, finance and miscellaneous industries and services also continued to expand as a total of 237,000 workers were hired by these divisions of private enterprise.

Total employment in the United States declined 0.1 per cent in November, however, chiefly because about 530,000 agricultural workers were laid off, with farm employment dropping 4.7 per cent below October's figure.

RFC, RCC May Intervene In Erie Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation have received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene in the Erie Railroad reorganization proceedings.

The Erie owes the RFC $16,728,000, including interest, and owes the Railroad Credit Corporation about $690,000.

Post-Christmas Retail Trade Is Better Than 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The usual post-Christmas drop in retail trade was cushioned this week by "disposal sales" and increased buying of apparel due to colder weather, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly business review.

"Final reports of the Christmas shopping season," said the review, "indicated a drop of approximately 2 per cent for the country as a whole, compared with the same period a year ago.

"Most retailers thought the totals encouraging, considering the slow start of buying this year, the smaller unit sale, and the lower price average.

"Post-Christmas business showed up even more favorably, with results for this week estimated 1 to 4 per cent better than the final week of 1937.

"The usual year-end bargain offerings of wholesalers were scarce this year. Even without the incentive of wide price cuts retailers bought liberally, attempting to fill out stocks that were, in many stores, the lowest for any similar month since 1933.

"The bulk of sales during the week was for merchandise to sell in January and February promotions. Actual commitments for goods to be delivered later in the year were not numerous, but buyers indicated that budgets were being enlarged over a year ago.

"The volume of orders booked during the week was somewhat smaller than in the period preceding Christmas but close to 2 to 4 per cent larger than in the same week last year."

Franklin Retires After 42 Years In American Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—P. A. S. Franklin, dean of the United States shipping industry is retiring after 42 years in the American merchant marine service, dropping the Chairmanship of the International Mercantile Marine and the United States Lines companies to make way for his son, John Franklin, now President of the two concerns, and other younger men who have grown up in the business under Mr. Franklin's tutelage.

Mr. Franklin said he would retain membership on the boards of the two concerns and would "be on hand" if needed in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Franklin came to New York from Baltimore in 1896 as Assistant General Manager of the Atlantic Transport Line. Since then he has risen to the highest position in the American shipping world. He was Chairman of the Shipping Control Committee during the World War, serving as a "dollar-a-year" man with the Government in charge of commercial shipping on the Atlantic. He received the distinguished service medal and French and Belgian decorations and Government appreciation of his work.

"The World War caught us without ships, and we had to enter a building program that left much to be desired as to cost," Mr. Franklin said as he recalled these days.

"The program cost the nation something like $3,000,000,000 and was a costly lesson; but we learned it and I believe that the United States will never again find itself so short of shipping tonnage."

"I think the future of the American merchant marine is assured," he declared. "The people of the country are merchant marine conscious, and the present program of the Maritime Commission is very hopeful."

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway, New York, Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Banking Service
1817 1938
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
Assets of £123 millions.
360 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2, and at 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1
Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on Are Published on New York Stock Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 900,000
Previous day 1,400,000
1938 volume to date 236,582,869
1937 volume to date 409,668,935

Rails and Steels Edge Forward In Final Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Rails, steels and specialties edged upward in today's final stock market session of the year.

Profit taking continued to hold most other groups to a restricted groove, however, and belated "cash" tax selling—this sort of liquidation ends today—was again a moderately retarding influence.

Activity was much more pronounced than usual on the day before new year's, transfers running in the neighborhood of 800,000 shares for the two-hour proceedings.

A rebound in steel operations next month and hopes of quick legislation to aid the railroads brought in support for these categories.

Attendance was light in boardrooms and on the floor of the stock exchange, as is customary on the day before New Year's.

Prominent on the upside in the closing hour, with gains ranging from fractions to a point, were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Loew's, Woolworth, Public Service of N. J., and Consolidated Edison.

Narrowly lower were Kennecott, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Johns-Manville, General Motors, and Montgomery Ward.

Bond Market Rises

The bond market celebrated the passing of the old year today with a burst of speed on the upgrade.

Brisk demand for rails lifted many issues for gains of a point or more, with a few up as much as 4 points.

Hopes for more business improvement in 1939 and for a rail aid program in the new session of Congress seemed to be the animating force behind the rise in the carrier securities. At the same time, virtual completion of year-end liquidation cut into the supply and made buyers bid for securities.

It was broad-scale buying and U. S. Treasury issues fell in line with corporates to score small advances.

Conspicuous among the gainers were Santa Fe general 4s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Southern Railway 4s, New Haven 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and International Telephone 5s.

Laggards included American & Foreign 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Uruguay 6s were marked up about a point in the foreign list.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 31

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.64⅛	$4.65⅜	$4.8667
Cables	4.64⅜	4.65½	4.8707
France—franc	.0262¾	.0263⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.2358	.2363	.2379
Switz'l'd—franc	.1686	.1686	.1695
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5440	.5438	.5
Sweden—krona	.2392	.2398	.4537
Norway—krone	.2334	.2338	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2074	.2077	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.3267
Czech'via—koruna	.0342¼	.0342¼	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2061
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2290	.2295	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3800	.3750	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2709	.2714	.8440
India—rupee	.3470	.3481	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5450	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2925	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1637½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5412	.5428	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9990	.9900	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. xNormal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 ⅛	1 ⅛	1 ⅛
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	5/8@¾	5/8@¾	1⅜
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
60 days	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
90 days	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
4 months	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
5-6 months	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝

London Market

3 month bills	1¼%	1¼%	⅝@ 1⅛%
Bar gold	149s 5½d	149s 5½d	139s 6d
Bar silver	20⅛d	20d	19⅞d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½ Bucharest	7
Boston	1½ Calcutta	2
Chicago	1½ Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½ Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½ London	2
Kansas City	1½ Helsingfors	4-4½
Minneapolis	1½ Buenos Aires	2
New York	1½ Madrid	3½
Philadelphia	1½ Ottawa	4
Richmond	1½ Oslo	5
San Francisco	1½ Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½ Prague	3½
Athens	6 Riga	3
Amsterdam	2 Stockholm	2
Berne	2 Rome	2½
Berlin	4½ Tokyo	4½
Brussels	4 Sofia	3.29
Budapest	4 Warsaw	4
		4½

Reappointed Bank Chairman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Owen D. Young has been reappointed by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System as chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Leo Rumi was reappointed deputy chairman and named a Class C director for a three-year term beginning Jan. 1.

Newsprint Duty Cut

WASHINGTON—Effective from Jan. 1, 1939, the Netherland Indian duty on imports of newsprint has been reduced from 12 per cent to 6 per cent ad valorem and a duty of 12 per cent ad valorem has been established for natural and synthetic mineral waters, formerly dutiable at 9 florins per hectoliter, the Commerce Department reported. It is expected that the above duty rates will be subject to a surtax of one-half of these duties during 1939.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	58	57⅞	57⅞	Dec 30
123¾	119⅜	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	43	43	43	+1
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	4	27½	27½	27½	Dec 30
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (3e)	11	66¼	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅜	8⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf tw	4	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	32	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13	13	13	+ ⅝
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	19	19	19	+ ½
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	27½	27	27¼	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allep Industries	4	10¼	9¾	10¼	Dec 30
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	193	192	193	+2
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Dec 29
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	11	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
13½	4½	Allied Stores	13	11¼	10⅞	11	
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	61½	61⅛	61½	Dec 29
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	9	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec 30
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 30
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17	17	17	Dec 28
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	70	70	70	Dec 30
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	7	23	22½	23	
13⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
106½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	174⅝	175	Dec 30
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	4	34¼	34¼	34½	— ⅛
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	54	53¾	54	
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	5	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	122	121¾	122	Dec 30
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	6⅞	7⅝	6⅞	Dec 30
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	10	9⅝	10	Dec 30
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	26	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	18	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	+1
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Dec 30
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (3½k)	3	40	40	40	+ ⅛
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	45½	45½	45½	
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Dec 30
8¾	4⅜	Am International	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 30
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	11	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
45	23	Am M & Fdy (1.80)	4	78⅜	78¼	78⅜	+2⅜
53¼	23⅜	Am M & Met	1	15¼	15¼	15	— ⅛
122	99½	Am Metal (1e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
47⅜	18	Am Pow & Lt	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 1
41¾	16⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	25	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	7¾	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	3	40	40	40	+ ¾
24½	13½	Am Rad & St S	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	32	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	21	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
23½	7⅛	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	73	73	73	+1
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (½e)	5	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec 29
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	3	52	51¾	51¾	
40¼	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	134	133¾	134	Dec 30
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	19	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stores	14	9¾	9¼	9¾	+1
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	21⅝	21	21½	
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	89⅞	88	89⅞	Dec 30
188	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	150½	149⅞	150	+ ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Dec 30
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Dec 30
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	8	7¾	7¾	Dec 30
16½	6	Am Water Wks	18	14	13⅜	14	Dec 30
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Dec 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	12	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	7	39¼	38	39	+2
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc Lds	3	7⅛	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 22
42½	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	37	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	5	53½	52¾	52¾	Dec 28
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15	15	15	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	29½	29½	29½	Dec 30
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	43	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pf	1	46	46	46	+1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
57⅝	24½	Armstr'ng Cork(3¾e)	10	59⅜	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
8⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	1	10	10	10	
73½	48	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69½	69	69½	Dec 29
39½	27	Assd D G 2 pf	1	49	48	49	Dec 28
44⅞	22¾	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
72	40	Atch T & S F	33	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	
29⅞	14	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	9	68¾	67½	68¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atlantic Coast Line	25	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 29
27⅜	17⅞	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 30
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	18	22½	22¼	22½	
97⅛	53¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
48½	28	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	33⅞	31¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Dec 29
6½	2½	Atlas Powder (3½e)	4	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	Dec 30
8¼	2½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
		Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		Aust Nichols	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		Aviation Corp (1.38½e)	107	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	B	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¼	5	Bald Loco cts	32	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	32	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	4	29	27⅝	29	Dec 30
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	4	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
5	5	Barker Bros	3	12½	12	12	Dec 30
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	43	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	Bavuk Cigar (3¾a)	5	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 23
9	5⅜	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Dec 24
33	15¼	Belg N R of (3.30e)		71¾	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	62	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.60e)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	Dec 30
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	1	55	55	55	Dec 30
78¾	39¾	Beth Steel	80	78⅞	78¼	78⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (5)	6	17	17⅛	18	Dec 29
114⅝	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	113	112½	113	+ ½
29¾	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	5	25	25	25	
12½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
35⅞	19	Blaw-Knox	9	17½	16½	17	— ⅛
39½	15⅞	Boeing Airplane	204	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	12⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
57¾	27	Am Car & Fdy	4	34¼	34¼	34½	— ⅛
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	5	54	53¾	54	
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	5	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	122	121¾	122	Dec 30
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	6⅞	7⅝	6⅞	Dec 30
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
9	10		9	10	9⅝	10	Dec 30
7¼	4	Am Encaus Tiling	26	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	18	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	+1
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
15	9	Am & F P 2 pf	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Dec 30
36	12	Am Hide & Leather	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
41¾	16⅛	Am Hide&L pf (3½k)	3	40	40	40	+ ⅛
19⅛	7¾	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Am Rad & St S	32	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	21	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	1	73	73	73	+1
23½	7⅛	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	5	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec 29
140	103	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	3	52	51¾	51¾	+2
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	134	133¾	134	Dec 30
40¼	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	Dec 28
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	19	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stores	14	9¾	9¼	9¾	+1
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	21⅜	21	21½	
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	89⅞	88	89⅞	Dec 30
188	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	150½	149⅞	150	+ ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Dec 30
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Dec 30
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	8	7¾	7¾	Dec 30
16½	6	Am Water Wks	18	14	13⅜	14	Dec 30
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Dec 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	12	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	7	39¼	38	39	+2
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc Lds	3	7⅛	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 22
42½	21	Anaconda (⅛e)	37	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	5	53½	52¾	52¾	Dec 28
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15	15	15	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	29½	29½	29½	Dec 30
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	43	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pf	1	46	46	46	+1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
57⅝	24½	Armstr'ng Cork(3¾e)	10	59⅜	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
8⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	1	10	10	10	
73½	48	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69½	69	69½	Dec 29
39½	27	Assd D G 2 pf	1	49	48	49	Dec 28
44⅞	22¾	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
72	40	Atch T & S F	33	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	
29⅞	14	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	9	68¾	67½	68¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atlantic Coast Line	25	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 29
27⅜	17⅞	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 30
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	18	22½	22¼	22½	
97⅛	53¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
48½	28	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	33⅞	31¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Dec 29
6½	2½	Atlas Powder (3½e)	4	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	Dec 30
8¼	2½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
		Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		Aust Nichols	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		Aviation Corp (1.38½e)	107	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	C	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1⅛
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	39	6⅝	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	33	33	33	Dec 30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3	3	3	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
35¾	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	47⅞	47½	47¾	+1⅛
106⅝	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106½	106½	106½	Dec 27
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	7	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	1	90	90	90	Dec 28
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1⅝)	11	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	21½	21½	21½	Dec 30
14	6¼	Cent E R & H	108	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅜
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	5	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec 29
50½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	Dec 28
12½	4⅛	Certain-teed Prod	10	50½	50	50	
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	4	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
24½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	1	10	10	10	Dec 30
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	60	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ⅜
48½	20	Ches Corp (4.70e)	1	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	Dec 30
1¼	⅛	Chi A E III	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi A E III pf	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	⅛	Chi A ⅛ West	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	2	Chi A ⅛ West pf	1	3	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700	Aero Sup Mfg B (.e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
400	Ainsworth	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	62	62¾	62¾
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Alum Ltd	139	139	139
200	Am Airlines	20½	20½	20½
50	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	AmCP&LAw(2.06h)	27	27	27
300	Am Cit P&LB	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	28	27½	27¾
500	Am Gas&El (-.40)	32¾	32¼	32¾
600	Am Gen	4⅝	4½	4⅝
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	17⅜	17¾	17¾
500	Am Lt&T (1.20)	17	16⅞	17
25	Am Mfg	16	16	16
400	Am Meter (1½e)	29	28	29
200	Am Pneum	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Republics (.10e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2800	Am Superpow	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
700	Am Superpow pf	20	19¼	20
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Anch Post P	1½	1½	1½
200	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
100	ArkNat Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	85	85	85
300	AshlandOil&R (.60)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1600	Asso G&El	1⅛	1	1
2600	Asso G&El A	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Asso G&El pf	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
200	Atl Cst Fish	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	30½	30½	30½
200	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Automat Prod	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6200	Aviation & Tran	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Babcock & Wil	29¾	29¼	29¼
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	21¾	21¼	21¼
400	Baldwin Loco war	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1⅛	1¼
400	Bath Iron Wks	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Beech Aire	7⅞	7½	7⅝
100	Bell Aire	36	36	36
100	Bellanca Airc (.40e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Bliss E W)	16¾	16½	16½
1000	Blue Ridge	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	38	38	38
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Breeze Corp (.40e)	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
6200	Brewst Aero (.30e)	12¾	12	12⅜
200	Bridgept Mach	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Brill A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Brown Rubber	6	5⅞	6
200	Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	21	20⅞	21
200	Bunk Hill & S	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
650	Carib Syn	11	11	11
1200	Carrier Corp	20⅛	19¾	20
400	Cen & SW Ut	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Cen St El	⅛	⅜	⅛
50	Cen St El 6% pf	4¾	4¼	4¾
25	Cen St E 7% pf	10	10	10
25	Cen St E cv pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Chief Cons Mng	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Childs pf	59⅜	59	59
900	Cities Service	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
800	Cit Serv pf	51	50¾	50⅞
100	Cnt Svc pf B	4½	4½	4½
100	Claude Neon Lts	1	1	1
100	Cleve Tract	5½	5½	5½
1700	Colon Develop	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1100	Colo Fuel&I war	9	8⅜	8⅜
200	Colum O&G	2	2⅜	2⅜
3000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Com Pub Svc (2)	28	28	28
700	Cons Copprmin (⅛e)	8½	8⅜	8½
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72	72	72
200	Cons Gas Ut	11	11	11
600	Cons Ret Strs	6	6	6
500	Cons Stl Corp	6¼	6	6¼
150	Cooper-Bess	8½	8½	8½
100	Corroon & Rey	2½	2½	2½
300	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
100	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Cuneo Press (2a)	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Darby Pet	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Dayton Rub (1½e	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
200	Decca Records (60e)	7	7	7
100	Det Mich Stove	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Divco Twin Trk	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	5	5	5
100	Duval Tex Sul	7	6⅞	7
1200	Eagle Pich Ltd	14½	14¼	14½
200	East Gas & F	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1050	East G&F 6pf	13	12½	12½
100	East G&F pr pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
25	East Sta pf B	18	18	18
300	Easy WashMB	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8900	El Bond & Sh	11½	10⅞	11⅛
100	El Bond& ASh pf(6)	64½	64½	64½
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	58	58	58
100	El P&L war	5	5	5
50	Elect Sh pf (6h)	77½	77½	77½
200	Electrol vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Emp G&P 7% pf	62	62	62
25	Emp G&P 6% pf	62	62	62
100	Emsco D&Eq (.70e)	10	10	10
1000	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Esquire-Coron(1.20a)	8½	8⅜	8½
700	Fairchild Ac (.30e)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	Fedders Mfg (.10e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Ferro Enam	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
20	Fire As Phil (2a)	61½	61½	61½
400	Fisk Rub (⅛e)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Ford M Can A (1)	22	22	22
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gen Tel	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
100	Gilbert (A C)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000	Glen Alden Coal (¾e)	5	4⅞	5
100	Grand Rap V (.20)	7½	7½	7½
100	Greenf T&D	7	7	7
700	GrummanAircE(3¼e)	22½	22	22
200	Gulf Oil (1)	39¾	39¼	39¼
100	Hall Lamp (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Hearn D Strs	5¼	5	5⅛
500	Hecla Min (.30e)	9¼	9	9
100	Heyden Chem (1½e)	40	40	40
50	Horn & Hard (2e)	37½	37½	37½
200	Humble Oil (2e)	69¾	69¾	69¾
300	Hummel-Ross F	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	Hygrade Fd	2	1⅞	2
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	19	19	19
100	Imp Tb Can (⅝e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Ind Svc 6% pf	11½	11	11½
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	12	12	12
200	Internat Pet (1½ea	27¾	27½	27¾
100	Inter Radio (⅛e)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
200	Inter Util B	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Inters Home Eq(.44)	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
10	Inters Pw Del pf	4½	4½	4½
600	Irving Air Ch (1a)	21	20	20⅞
100	Jacobs (F L)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Jer C P&L 5½pf(5½)	68¼	68¼	68¼
100	Jones & Lau Stl	38½	38½	38½
200	Kingston Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Knott Corp (.40)	14¼	13¾	14¼
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3	3	3
3500	Lehigh C&N (.10e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
50	Line Material (.20e)	14	14	14
1100	Lockheed Airc	37¼	37	37⅛
150	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	9	9	9
400	Long Is Lig	1	1	1
200	Louis L & E (.40a)	7½	7½	7½
200	Majestic Rad & T	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Massey-Harris	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	McWill Dredg	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Merritt-C&S	4½	4½	4½
25	MeritC&SpfA (6½k)	63	63	63
200	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
200	Mich Bumper	½	½	½
200	Michigan G&O	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Mid St Pet A vtc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
460	Mid West Corp	7½	7⅜	7½
25	Midvale (.5e)	106	106	106
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	115½	115½	115½
400	Molybdenum	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Montg Ward A (7)	156	156	156
100	Mort Bank Col (.42e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Mount City Cop	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	4⅞	5⅛
200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Nat City Lines (½e)	12¾	12½	12½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	38	38	38
100	Nat Cont (⅛e)	6½	6½	6½
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	70½	70½	70½
200	Nat Rub Mch	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Nat Stl Car (2)	60	59¾	60
200	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
125	NE Pow Asso	12½	12	12½
75	NE Pw A 6pf(4½k)	57½	56	57½
60	New Idea Inc	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	NY Shipbd fd sh	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1100	Niag Hud Pw	8	7¾	8
300	Niag Hud A war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Niag Hud B war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Niag Sh Md B	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Niles-Bem-P	60½	60½	60½
700	Noma Elec (.65e)	5¾	5¼	5⅜
100	No Am L&P	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	No Sta Pw A	11¾	11⅝	11¾
25	Ohio Brass B	25	25	25
5800	Pantepec Oil	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝
500	Pantepec O Am Sh	7¾	7⅜	7¾
1200	Pennroad	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
25	Pa Salt	167	167	167
800	Pharis T&R (.80e)	9½	9	9½
100	Phillips Pkg	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Phoenix Sec	5½	5¼	5½
200	Phoen Sec pf	24¼	24	24¼
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Plough inc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Powdrell & Alex	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Prosperity Co B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Pub Ind 7% pf	47½	47	47½
20	Pub Ind $6 pf	29	29	29
50	Quebec Pow (1)	16½	16½	16½
150	Raym Conc (1)	20¾	20½	20¾
200	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Richmond Rad	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Rustless I & S	12¾	12	12¾
1100	Ryan Cons Pet	3	3	3
25	Safety Car Htg&L (2e)	65	65	65
1900	St Regis Pap	3¼	3	3⅛
100	Scovill Mfg	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Scullin Stl	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Scullin Stl war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Seiberling Rub	6¼	6	6⅛
800	Selected Indus	1	1	1
150	Selected Ind cv	9¾	9½	9¾
100	Sentry S Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
1900	Sewaby Aire	5½	5½	5½
200	Shattuck-Denn	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Simplicity Pat	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Sou Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	22½	22½	22½
100	Southland Roy (⅝e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Stand Brew	1	1	1
100	Stand Inv pf	12	12	12
200	St Oil Ky (1a)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	19½	19½	19½
200	St Pow&L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stand Prod	6¼	6¼	6¼
44	Stand Stl Sprg (.40a)	23½	23½	23½
100	Starrett Corp vtc	3½	3½	3½
100	Steel Alum Prod (.10e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Sterling Brew (.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Sullivan Mach	8	8	8
100	Taggart	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Technicolor (1e)	22⅝	22½	22⅝
200	Tilo Roof (1a)	15	14⅞	15
600	Tubize Chat	12	11⅞	11⅞
400	Tubize Chat A	36	35½	36
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	UnitCh ptc pf(3¾)	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Unit Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	84	84	84
100	Unit Gas war	¾	¾	¾
300	Unit L&P A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Unit L&P pf	31	30⅜	31
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	85⅛	85½	85⅛
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43	43	43
200	U S & Int Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	U S Foil B	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	U S Play Card (1a)	27	27	27
300	U S Plywood (½e)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
50	US Plywd cvpf (1½)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Unit Verde Ext	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Util P&L pf	14	14	14
100	Venez Mex Oil	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Venezuel Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Waco Aire	7½	7½	7½
600	Wagner Bak vtc	8	7½	8
100	Walker Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Weisbaum B-BR(½e)	5½	5½	5½
300	West Air Exp	4¾	4½	4⅝
50	West Tab&Sta (½e)	15	15	15
200	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3	2⅞	3
200	Wright Harg(.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Yukon Pac M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, Dec. 31, estimated 120,000 shares; year ago, closed.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

7	Ala Pow 5s '46	104	104	104
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106	106	106
1	Am G & El 5s 2028	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Am P & L 6s 2016	85½	85½	85½
5	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
13	Ark P&L 5s '56	101⅞	101⅝	101¾
7	As Elec 4½s '53	47	47	47
1	As G & E 5s '50	33½	33½	33½
1	As G & E 5½s '77	44½	44½	44½
31	As G & E 5s '68	33⅜	31½	33⅜
17	As G2& E 4½s '49	33	31	33
10	Beld L 6s '59	114¾	115½	115¾
4	Beth St 6s '98	121	121	121
2	Birm El 4½s'68	144½	144½	144½
5	Caro P&L 5s'56	84½	84½	84½
26	Cen P&L 5s '56	96¾	96½	96¾
4	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	100⅝	100	100¼
17	Cen St El 5½s'54	83½	83½	83½
18	Cen St El 5s2'48	34¾	34	34¾
10	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	35	34	35
5	Chi St Ry 5s '27 ct	57¾	56¾	57¾
5	Cities Ser 5s '69	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	Cities Ser 5s '58	70½	70½	70½
33	Cities Ser 5s'50	70¾	70½	70¾
5	CitiesSGas 5½s'42	70⅞	70½	70⅞
1	Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	101 23-32		101 23-32
7	Cit SP&Ls5½s'49	102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
12	CitSPow 5½s'52	77¾	76¾	77⅞
1	Commun P&L 5s'57	76	76	76
15	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	96	96	96
10	East G&F 4s '56 A	62	61	61¾
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	74¼	73⅞	74¼
1	Elmira Wat L 4s '56	100	100	100
1	Empire Dis 5s '52	100	100	100
5	Erie Ltg 5s '56	107¾	107½	107½
5	Fed Water 5½s '54	84½	84½	84½
4	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	101½	101½	101½
56	Fla P&L 5s '54	95¾	95¼	95¾
1	Fla Pow & Lt 6s C	90½	90	90⅛
3	Gatin P&L 5s '56	95¾	95½	95¾
25	Geo Pow 5s '67	97	96⅝	97
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	80½	80½	80½
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72	72	72
5	Grand Trunk 4s '50	88	88	88
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	100	100	100
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	64	64	64
26	Ill Pow & L 5s '54 C	96¼	95¾	96¼
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	87	87	87
16	Ill Pow & L 6s '53	102½	102¼	102¼
20	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	99	98⅞	99
4	Ind El 6s '47	99½	99	99½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	86	86	86
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	56¼	56¼	56½
2	Indpls Gas 5s '52	76½	76¼	76¼
2	Inters Pw 6s '52	40	40	40
1a	Ja-Neb L&P 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
2	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	41½	41½	41½
7	Ky Util 5s '69 I	90	90	90
25	Ky Util 5s '61 H	91	89⅞	91
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
12	Minn P&L 4½s '78	99¾	99¼	99¼
5	Miss Pow 5s '55	83	83	83
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	108	108
5	Nevada Cal 5s 56	78¼	78	78¼
2	N Eng G&E 5s'50	54½	54	54
2	N Eng Pw 5½s'54	93½	93½	93½
11	N Eng Pow 5s'48	91¼	90⅞	91¼
5	N Eng P Co 3¼s'61	108¼	108	108¼
6	N Orl P S 6s'49 A	92½	92	92½
2	NY St E&G 4½s80	99½	98¼	98¼
21	Nor Am L&P 5½s56	97	96½	97
26	Nor Ind PS 4½s70 E	104½	104½	104½
6	Norwest P S 5s 57	98	97½	97½
3	Nsc P&L 5s 55	76¾	75¾	76¾
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	92⅜	92	92
2	Pen El 4s '71 F	97	97	97
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	107	107	107
15	Phila El P 5s'72	112	111⅝	111⅝
2	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Pug SdP&L4½s50D	69	69	69
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	84	84	84
3	Shaw W&P 4½s70D	104	104	104
2	S E P&L 6s 2028A	94	94	94
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
5	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	60¼	60	60¼
8	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	60¼	60	60¼
2	Stand G&E 6s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	60	60	60
13	Stand P&L 6s '57	60½	59½	60
7	Tex El S 5s '60	98¾	98½	98½
9	Tex P&L 5s '56	103	103	103
1	Unit L&P 6½s '74	78½	78½	78½
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	74	74	74
1	Unit L&P 5½s '59	104½	104½	104½
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	78½	78½	78½
1	Virg Pub S 6s '46	82	82	82
4	Virg PS 5½s '46A	91¾	91½	91¾
3	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	101¾	101¼	101¼
3	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	100¼	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Terni Elec 6½s '53	51½	51	51½

Total Bond Sales Today, estimated, 700,000 shares.

Year Ago, Closed.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury December 23: Receipts, $13,311,902.24; expenditures, $18,206,279.97; net balance, $2,166,695,992.49, including $2,536,924,993.52 working balance; customs receipts for the month $20,831,201.82. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,845,232,898.81; expenditures, $4,383,184,821.83; including $1,434,494,848.85 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,497,952,013.02; gross debt, $39,412,481,812.06, an increase of $1,021,919.79 over the previous day; gold assets $14,468,000,098.85.

Soft Drink Earnings

NEW YORK—Earnings of most soft drink and candy companies for 1938 probably will be under those of 1937, despite fairly well-sustained sales. Prospects are that volume will be increased during 1939, as sales should respond to the improvement in business and employment. Profit margins should remain adequate, as ingredient costs are low, and a rising trend of earning for the industry should be seen.

Buys Cement Company Stock

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Lowell R. Burch of New York City, president of the New York Air Brake Company, has bought "a substantial interest" in the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, it was announced. The stock was that held by a committee for George F. Bayle and additional shares owned by the Glens Falls National Bank and Trust Company and the First National Bank of Glens Falls. Mr. Burch has been a director of the cement company since March.

Sugar Operations

NEW YORK—Operations of sugar companies in 1939 probably will be affected adversely by the high sugar quotas. Buying of both raw and refined sugars is expected to be on a hand-to-mouth basis, and unstable prices are probable. In view of the less favorable outlook, the earnings arrow in the Industry Guide has been change from sidewise to downward.

Canadian Gold Output Rises

OTTAWA—Gold production in Canada during the first 10 months of 1938 totaled 3,871,956 ounces, compared with 3,360,736 ounces in the corresponding period of 1937, Canadian Resources bulletin reports.

Canadian Pacific Net Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $586,847 was reported by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in November net earnings of $4,626,460, compared with $3,663,833 in the corresponding month of 1937.

Prices for Wheat Are Showing Surprising Year-End Advance

CHICAGO (AP)—Largely owing to severe cold waves overspreading the greater part of the Northern Hemisphere, wheat prices just now are showing a surprise year-end advance.

One reason assigned is that because of drastic reduction of United States existing winter wheat acreage, any unfavorable crop developments such as might be expected from tumbles of the mercury have more than the usual market effect. Friends of higher prices give stress also to reports that in particular, winter wheat Southwest indicates low condition, and has little if any adequate protecting snow blanket—circumstances suggestive of greatly curtailed 1939 yields.

Large World Crop

Moreover, specualtion on broadened war possibilities in Europe is again cropping out as a current price factor, not alone on account of disturbing day-to-day political friction, but likewise associated with an evident disposition in most transAtlantic countries to build up emergency supplies of grain. This tendency to accumulate a reserve stock is despite the fact that the 1938 world crop has been nearly the largest ever known.

Wheat trade specialists acknowledge themselves nonplussed by unexpected continued scantiness of offerings from the Southern Hemisphere. This applies both to Argentina and Australia, but predictions still are that shipments from each of those countries will increase substantially soon. Meanwhile, drought advices from India persist, with a notable resumption of import buying there.

Corn Prices Rise

Corn as well as wheat has been helped upward in price by extraordinary weather vagaries. Record-breaking cold of late in Europe is reported to have increased overseas feed requirements, whereas prospective supplies of corn in Argentina are menaced by more than 10 days unabated abnormal heat coupled with dearth of moisture. Simultaneously, United States receipts have diminished and export clearances enlarged.

Good quality oats appear scarce. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the new rye crop makes the market for that cereal about as sensitive as wheat.

Downturns of hog values are mirrored by provisions.

Equalization Fund Of Britain in 1938 $674,000,000 Smaller

LONDON (AP)—The British equalization fund, used for stabilizing the pound sterling, suffered a net loss in gold of about £145,000,000 (approximately $674,000,000) between Sept. 30, 1937 and the same date this year, a Treasury announcement disclosed.

The announcement said that 21,684,000 fine ounces of the yellow metal were held in the account Sept. 30 and that the amount in the issue department of the Bank of England totaled 76,844,000, or a total of 98,528,000. At £7 per fine ounce the holdings represent roughly $690,000,000 compared to $815,000,000 a year earlier.

The fund held only a "trifling" amount of foreign currency, the announcement said.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Extra	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Granby Cons M&Smelt		50c	Dec. 1	Jan. 16
S'theast Greyh'd L		50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 17
Calif Pac Title & Trust Co (San Francisco Calif)		50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
First Nat Bk & Trust (Lexington, Ky)		50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Glastonbury Bk&Tr Co (Hartford, Conn)		50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Hershey Choc cv pf		$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Hobart Mfg Co		50c	Dec. 23	.....
Illuminating

Unions in Oregon Combine to Fight Anti-Picket Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Organized labor announced "battle plans" on two fronts here in mid-December. One, sponsored by the Executive Board of the Oregon-Washington Council of American Federation of Labor lumber unions, is an active campaign to affix the labels of American workmen on West Coast lumber as a means of "battling" Canadian wood products on the American market.

The other, carried out on parallel lines by the A. F. of L. and the Committee for Industrial organization here, was the filing of suits in Multnomah County circuit court in an effort to brand unconstitutional Oregon's anti-picketing law, passed at the Nov. 8 general election by a huge vote.

Explaining the lumber union stand was the statement by Kenneth Davis, Council Secretary, who said:

"We believe that labeling is the only thing that will save lumber, a basic industry. Lumber was traded off by the Federal Government for the benefit of other American commodities in the recent reciprocal trade treaty with Canada and the United Kingdom.

Woodworkers' Claims

"The west coast woodworkers can't afford to permit the Canadian lumber, made under cheap and unfair conditions, to flood this country and tear down our working conditions. If they do, they will only be inviting the foreign competitors to reduce further the conditions of the foreign workers without correcting the unfair competition.

"Carpenters and affiliated workmen in the building trades already have agreed to demand the label of our union throughout the country, and our next move, to be taken immediately, is to prevail upon the operators of camps and mills to use our label."

Removed in the recent treaty was a former requirement that Canadian lumber be marked as coming from that country.

Labor's fight against the anti-picketing bill has been brewing since the hotly-contested bill became law by the State's vote. The actions ask for a declaratory judgment of unconstitutionality and for a permanent injunction against its enforcement.

Legal Conflict Charged

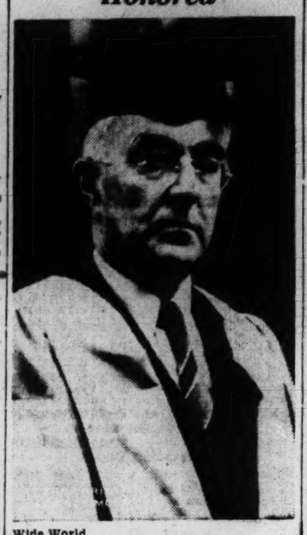
The law conflicts with Federal and State constitutions, claim the labor presentations, which say free speech, free assembly, free press and other rights are denied.

It also was pointed out by the actions that in labor's opinion the law is in conflict with many federal laws such as the Wagner Labor Relations Act, Clayton anti-monopoly act, social security law; that the law will interfere with interstate commerce, both in transportation and in production of products for interstate commerce; that the law was class legislation; that the law restricts the collection of dues by labor unions and that this is an unrelated matter that cannot be included in a single statute.

Many other points were included in the actions which named as defendants, District Attorney James R. Bain and Sheriff Martin T. Pratt, both of Multnomah County; Chief of Police Harry M. Niles of Portland, and Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle of Oregon.

The defendants already are preparing for court action with the first two to be represented by Frank S. Sever, Chief Civil Deputy District Attorney, Chief Niles by the city attorney's office and Attorney General Van Winkle probably by Willis Moore, his chief assistant.

Honored



Wide World

Dr. Irving Langmuir

American researcher and inventor is shown in academic robes after receiving honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Oxford.

Britain Plans Unification Of All Transport

(Continued from Page 1)

dressing railway stockholders. He appealed to all to regard the problem in a new light—that of the traffic which must be put on the roads rather than that which can be put on them.

This is an explanation in easy terms of the Government's attitude. It is, in fact the main reason behind the proposed merger—to make transport economies fit in with the needs of the national economy.

Nationalization Surveyed

Whether or not the next step with regard to the railways will be nationalization remains an unsolved problem, but railway circles have recently been taking a specially keen interest in this possibility. An impartial survey of the problem has been made on behalf of the 842,000 stockholders. This survey concludes that the "possibility of crisis must not only be accepted but anticipated." Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway, has openly disclosed himself in favor of nationalization.

The position of the railways at the present time is that they are co-ordinated for their own benefit to a certain extent, regulated by the Government to a considerable extent, but still operated as individual private companies.

Railway rates are governed as a whole. In 1921, the 120 separate British railways then in existence were caused by the Government to merge into four main companies. These four companies must charge the same rates of carriage. The Railway Rates Tribunal, a legal committee of three, one a businessman, one a railwayman, and one a lawyer, holds an annual inquiry into the accounts of the railways, and judges whether alterations in rates are called for by prevailing conditions.

The Railway Clearing House, where freights and fares for journeys in which the services of two or more lines have been paid for on one ticket, are shared, has assisted co-operation. Joint ticket offices have been set up both abroad and at home, and the four companies hold joint conferences for the exchange of technical data.

Shortage of Bargemen

The canal companies, on the other hand, have no clearing house. Furthermore, canal barges are not the property of the canal owners. Barges are for the most part privately owned.

One of the outstanding difficulties along the canals at the present time is that not merely are there few company boats, but there is a great shortage of bargemen. Last year the Grand Union Canal Company alone had to refuse 400,000 tons of traffic because 50 pairs of boats were without crews.

Some canal companies have decided that the only thing to do is for them to recruit young men and train them for the work. A Government grant is requested for this purpose.

"We may have to call on Dutchmen to man the barges of our canals," declares Mr. Burgin. "That is a thought on which to ponder.

"I am convinced," he adds, "that canals have a distinct place in modern transport, and they ought to be used more.

"The fact is that there are not the means to deal with the waterway traffic that is available."

U. S. Turns Back On Foreign Nuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Despite the introduction of the cashew from India, Americans still eat more walnuts and pecans than any other kind of nuts. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the average American eats .34 pounds of walnuts annually, .22 pounds of pecans, .19 pounds of Brazil nuts and .12 pounds of almonds.

Cashew nuts, the Department says, are produced in the West Indies, Brazil, India and East Africa, but nearly 99 per cent of the imports into the United States come from India. Explaining the cashew's newfound popularity, the Department adds:

"Until the middle 1920's cashews moved only in limited quantities in international trade, because no satisfactory process had been discovered for removing the shell around the edible kernel. When a practical method of removing the shell was developed in India, factories for roasting and shelling the nuts were established.

"A strong demand for cashews was found in the United States, and as the output in India expanded, consumption increased by leaps and bounds. Nuts had to be imported from East Africa into India to meet the demand for shelling fo rthe United States market."

Federal Aid Advised Kept On Could-We-Afford-It? Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The "gimme" attitude is not limited to individuals demanding help from the Government. Organizations and communities that act as pressure groups making demands for funds also have the habit of demanding favors from the Government, when they should first ask, "Could we afford this project if we were not able to borrow or obtain matching funds?" Groups as well as individuals need to get back to self-reliance.

This viewpoint on "relief" was presented before a Seattle Community Council by Charles Ernst, Director, Washington State Department of Social Security, who reminded his audience of representative business and industrial groups that where once they built with their own money, they now look to the Government.

Speaking on the topic, "Washington's Relief Crisis," Mr. Ernst said that relief was always in a state of crisis and that there were no good relief years. The difficulty in this State, he said, is that "we have invited more people to dine with us than we can afford to feed." Figures were quoted to show that in its care for the needy Washington is above the national average.

Each State, and the Federal Government as well, is having its difficulties in the administration of relief, the speaker continued, and all are in the process of learning how to do a better job. Some are centralizing relief, others are de-centralizing it, he said; and all this changing about of methods is a sign of improvement.

Assistance from the Government, he pointed out, must be confined to actual need. Self-help must be developed on the basis of work. Work has a psychological and economic advantage, and through old age and job insurance, the individual is helped on the basis of his own work. This, he said, gets people's minds away from leaning on the Government.

Going: Little Red Schoolhouse Is Losing Prestige in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The little red schoolhouse in Virginia—the one-room shack with a bell tower so glorious in the memory of sundry orators—has about become extinct, judging by reports from the PWA, which have been summarized by the NEC for Virginia.

Eighty-one new schools, most of them large, modern structures, have been built in Virginia with PWA aid, and 43 more are being constructed under the new program, according to E. Leigh Stevens, of the NEC.

Instead of being scattered about among the crossroads and villages, the large new schools are located in the middle of areas that are served each day by school busses. Thus, children, instead of walking miles to one or two-room schools, walk only to the nearest highway, where they are picked up by the busses.

Standards Raised

Many of the consolidated rural schools have facilities as good as the larger urban institutions that have kept Virginia cities abreast of the country, so far as elementary education is concerned. Teaching standards have improved along with physical equipment.

The social and economic effect of the more centralized program has been as important as the improvement in educational standards. The fine institutions have challenged rural residents to provide better home environment and better clothing and amusements for their children. Consequently, they are working harder and increasing their earning capacity and spending power. In this the older children help by contributing new ideas learned from their instructors.

Also, the children literally are "taking their parents to school," for the fine new buildings, with their large auditoriums, have become community centers. It is at school that Virginia farmers learn about the new agricultural control plans and other co-operative measures to improve farm prices.

Meet Politicians

Here also they meet their politicians and vote for local officers and legislators. There is entertainment, too. No longer do farmers hold their amusements in leaky tents, lighted by kerosene torches, where, as often as not, they were swindled in bygone days.

The old-fashioned one-room school was a romantic place, perhaps, but ever since the establishment of the present State system, the rural people have realized its disadvantages and have clamored for better education. They do not want their children to sit, clad in overalls, upon splintery wood benches in structures that cannot be adequately heated, lighted, or ventilated. They know the disadvantages of such facilities better than the romancers, for they went to school in such places.

They now prefer to put the little red schoolhouse in a museum, where their children can see it rather than attend it.

Almanac for Thirty-Niners

By Pacificus

The San Francisco year is off to a flying start, with an almanac to guide it. This is the "Almanac for Thirty-Niners," which bears upon its cover the unequivocal legend. "Price Four Bits." It is an entertaining little job of book-making compiled by the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA, and sponsored by the Bret Harte Associates of California. It is published by James Ladd Delkin, Stanford University. It calls universal attention to the fact that 1939 is a big year for San Francisco—a World's Fair year.

* * *

A Few Recipes

San Francisco hasn't had such a thing since 1915. This book is patterned after the good old-fashioned almanacs that used to be on the bookshelf of every American household: a calendar of events and what the salesmen used to call "a compendium of useful information."

Much of it is more amusing than useful, but such mundane and practical things as recipes are included. A skim through these pages will tell you how San Francisco's Italian colony makes its crab risotto; how the French colony concocts its onion soup; how to turn out Hangtown fry; what to order in a Chinese restaurant; what to put into a cioppino (an Italian told Pacificus recently that the only way to do this right, according to authorities at Fishermen's Wharf, is to put in everything but the cork floats on the net; but the Almanac doesn't verify this); how San Francisco's Scandinavians make their fish pie; how the city's Spaniards conjure up arroz on pollo; how the local Greeks do kabobs; how the Mexicans make chili con carne; how Filipino chefs do camotes; how the Russians (who do not live on Russian Hill) make borsch, and how the Chinese brew an egg flower soup (soak the rice three hours before cooking).

* * *

Classic Anecdotes

Included in this handbook are a lot of anecdotes that are classics in San Francisco. Have you heard the one—reproduced from the Oakland Daily Transcript of Jan. 7, 1869, about the lady who took her baby to a theater in San Francisco when infants were virtually unknown in these parts? The baby began to cry just as the orchestra began to play. A man in the pit cried out: "Stop those fiddles and let the baby cry. I haven't heard such a sound for ten years!"

"The audience," records the Transcript, "applauded this sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performance amid unbounded enthusiasm." This probably never happened anywhere else, so it deserves to be in the "Almanac for Thirty-Niners."

* * *

Memorable Days

We learn that 50 years ago this Jan. 10, on that date in 1888, a gang of laborers was digging up the pavement at the foot of Powell Street, preparatory to installation of the cable-car turntable. Visitors to San Francisco still delight to watch the operator get out and turn his car around on this little turntable, and sometimes the visitors help. It's something to write home about—Celebrating the lighting of the city's first gas street lamps on Feb. 11, 1854, banqueters at the Oriental Hotel toasted: "The ladies of San Francisco—whose eyes eclipse the gas." Those were the days of shining chivalry.

Teaching Boys to Help Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A main goal of Christian boys' leadership is to give the boys an understanding of the world in which they live and the part they can play in it, said Dr. Geo. S. Patterson, general secretary of Toronto Y. M. C. A., as he addressed a group of 150 men and young men attending an interdenominational church leadership training course here.

Boys must have the right ideals before them for the proper developing of character and individuality, and these ideals are received not only in the home, but also in the play group, he went on. It is the work of boys' leaders to bridge the gap between the home and society, and so train the boys that they may in adult life become useful members of society.

The true leader, he said, will develop resourcefulness in the boys in his care, and he has not achieved the object of leadership until he has brought those under him to the point where they can do the job alone.

Optimism at Utrecht Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, The Netherlands—A record number of firms—1,211—were represented at the Autumn Industries and Trade Fair here in September. This coupled with the fact that unemployment at less than 300,000 or 22.1 per cent reached the lowest for six years at the end of August, helped to make this twice-yearly international trade fair an occasion of marked optimism.

Dr. F. H. Pentener van Vlissingen, President of the Fair and ex-President of the International Chamber of Commerce, said that it had been shown that political tension, quotas, and all other obstacles could not strangle world trade. But he urgently appealed for removal of these barriers.

Altogether 16 countries were represented at the Fair. There were 886 Netherlands firms, 120 from Germany, 57 from England, 44 from the United States, 39 from Belgium, 26 from France, 11 from Denmark, and 9 from Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile the depression which set in in the middle of 1937 has not wrought heavy ravages in Netherlands trade. Compared with 1937, when in the first six months the effects of the depreciation of the currency were felt, there is a decrease of activity in 1938, but compared with 1936 the economic activity is still considerably higher. In spite of disappointments and international tension, business in The Netherlands in general is looking with confidence into the future.

Creditors' Suit Against Coster Firm Dismissed

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the United States District Court here dismissed Dec. 30 a creditors' petition seeking to place McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in involuntary reorganization proceedings in Connecticut.

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

interests are involved, at whatever time and in whatever place may be commonly agreed upon.

"Meanwhile, this Government reserves all rights of the United States as they exist and does not give assent to any impairment of any of those rights."

London has been kept informed of developments in the American position toward the Far East. While British protests have been registered frequently of late it is notable that they have all dealt with specific, detailed incidents. There has been no British invocation of "fundamental principles" such as the doctrine of equality of opportunity or orderly revision or sanctity of treaties. British has kept to the specific. American diplomacy has now put the specific aside and rested its case on the broad basis of general principles.

Thus, while there has been complete interchange of information between London and Washington, the two approaches have been different. The old phrase "parallel action" is no longer heard. London is not being asked to back up American moves as it was in 1931.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 249 Clarendon Street.

FOR SALE

FLORIDA ESTATE with master dwelling built for permanency fronting wonderful St. Johns River over 1600 feet, located 20 miles west of St. Augustine; contains 57 acres and fronts state highway; garage and servant's quarters; boating and fishing is at its best in this all year round climate. Inquiries invited. LOVELAND & TANNER, Inc., Palatka, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA — Rentals, yearly, season; sales, trades; fifty-foot yacht for charter. MRS. VALENTINE MARTIN, Real Estate Salesman, 1744 Madison St.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. (Coolidge Corner). 7 Parkman Street—9-room heated apt., two bathrooms, electric refrigerator, thoroughly modern. See Janitor or Tel. ASP. 4343.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD V-8 Standard Tudor; private owner; $350. Call Somerset 6283-M (Somerville, Mass.), or write Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

BUY, lease, modest business providing service and livelihood for 2; small town, country. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON, 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318.

FOOD PRODUCTS

COLBURN FOOD SHOP, 7 Temple St., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 986. Home-made Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Bread, Candies, Monarch Products, also Russian Mayonnaise.

GARAGES

DEAD STORAGE, HEATED GARAGE, Irvington Garage, 25 Irvington St., Back Bay District. KENmore 0038 (Boston).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 156 Babcock Street—Quiet home for rest and study; experienced and loving care if needed. Longwood 9784.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SARASOTA, FLA.—Attractively situated 6-room bungalow; 2-car garage; tropical landscaping; citrus trees. Owner Box 767.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WAYLAND, MASS.—Attractively furnished home for rent, near schools and station. Call Center Newton 0879-M (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 9400.

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, interstate. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210—0211.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, 15 years' experience, B. S. Ed., fine pianist and accompanist desires Christian Science Church position in N. J. F. A. Wohlforth, Princeton, N. J.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. 355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3252. Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St., Water side, before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON, 24-32 Fenway — Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Small room with board in well appointed home. 1926 Lincoln Avenue. Tel. Wilbank 3636.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas Modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 29 St.; tel. 3-2300.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. — Comfortable rooms, well furnished, atmosphere of a real home; exclusive residential section; delightful Tea Room near by. 915 13th Avenue, N. E.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACHER, B.S., M.A., Social Studies, English, desires secondary school position; man, 26; glee club, literary, military experience; 170 hrs. student teaching; broad educational background; certified N. J., N. Y., Conn., Vt.; go anywhere; best references. Write Box L-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Piano teacher, many years experience, modern methods; your home or mine. Call Shepherd 6038-W. Sylvia Goldman.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503. 9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Pays to Shop at
E. E. FORBES
For Everything in Music Line
403 N. 20

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

UTOPIA ROB ROYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

'ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
CEDAR 97

DELEWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rhythm Step Shoes
Have been selected from the Style Parade by Fashion's best dressed women.
Hylander's
111 WEST 9TH STREET

DRESSES, SKIRTS, SWEATERS, ROBES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, BAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COSTUME JEWELRY
Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th Street TEL. 4923

Seasonal Gifts of Distinction
PLATINUM
GOLD and STERLING
MILLARD F DAVIS, INC.
831 MARKET STREET

A Balanced Wardrobe
of MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING
CUMMINS & MALONEY
We Have a Complete Line of
DISTINCTIVE MEN'S FURNISHINGS
923 MARKET STREET

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS DEPT.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

There's Music in the Air
When you do your Christmas Shopping here. 15-min. programs every hour.
CROSBY & HILL

COAL, WOOD, Koppers COKE, Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Electrical Appliances
• Hardware—Tools
• Fireplace Equipment
• Kitchen Utensils
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street Dial 5017

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

DELEWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 9142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Props.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 18TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. DUpont 7784

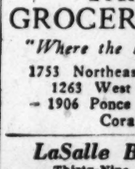
FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS AND BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH



THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers
Selby Arch Preserver
Enna Jettick
Tel. 858 104 S. Beach

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762, 10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6082

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
22 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 3-5627
704 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 714 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK" One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
900 N. W. 12th Terrace Fr. 5-2006

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ORLANDO

January Sales
Your Chance to Save
Stock up now on household linens. Prices are way down!
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

Lloyd's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Avenue at Marks

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PALM BEACH

THE CHOWDER BOWL
15 Via Parigi, Palm Beach
Will reopen for its third season, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1939

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Moderate Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6994

Rogers
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187
Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at

HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors: Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Arch Work Custom Shoes and Sandals
Scientific Shoe Re-building
VENOR'S SHOE SHOP
Formerly Opposite Old Post Office
322 First Street Phone 4932
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Wainstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 6908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE
Prompt Delivery

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

BANGOR

Linen and Dry Goods
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
for the most fastidious.
Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET

Robert H. Kavanaugh
Painter of Homes
Paper Hanging and Furniture Finishing, Wall Paper, Moulding, Paints, Oils, Varnishes.
39 Post Office Square, Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

5.00 Gossard MisSimplicity Foundation Garment, 3.95
Specially priced during our after-Christmas corset sale. Choice of three models, swami or lace bra—hook side or talon closing. Sizes 32 to 42.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

SPECIAL SALE STATIONERY
1 lb. Paper
2 pkg. Envelopes } 49c
Choice of
Eaton's Vellum
Eaton's Crushed Ripple
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND MAINE

WATCHES
A Gift of Lifelong Usefulness
RELIABILITY GUARANTEED
Latest Model Small Size as Low as $15
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Maine
Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

SALE
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Began Dec. 20
$6.95 *values to $10.75*
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Exclusive Agents
LEWISTON PORTLAND

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Toilet Silver New Designs
Moderately Priced
J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
2-1161 414 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

NORTHLAND SKIS
All sizes from 4 to 7 ft.
Ski Poles and Ski Harnesses
SKATES for Everybody
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

NORTH STAR
All-Wool
BLANKETS!
Warm enough . . . beautiful enough to grace any guest room!
HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-1 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS MARY CAHILL
Smart New Evening Hats
Hair Ornament, Jewelry and Bags that help to put that final touch to your costume.
After Christmas Sale on Hats
MISS LILI CHARTIER
Evening Dresses
That are really different. So new in style and materials that you delight in wearing them many times.
50 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Point
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Ye Quaker Shop
New Year's Greetings
to our
Christian Science Monitor Friends
from
YE QUAKER SHOP
50 HANOVER STREET

Daniel Webster Oil Co.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone { Day 5004 / Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalt
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
852 Elm Street Phone 3901

Watch Repairing
Perhaps it only needs a good cleaning to make it as good as new. Bring it in if you want the work expertly and reasonably done.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Start the New Year Right
Buy Monitor-Advertised Products
From
MONITOR ADVERTISERS
The Joy Will Be Mutual
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT
Dial PHONES 4507

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
Has Served
Monitor Readers over Eight Years
Are You One?
Wishing You A Happy New Year.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

CALL
JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest, but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts
Throughout the Entire Store
L. Mayer & Co.
Tel. 861

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
for CHRISTMAS CANDIES, Turkeys Nuts and special items at Economy Prices.

Lynchburg's Own Chain

For Gifts That Glorify
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
8020 Main Street Tel. 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the Clearance Sale at
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and*
BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

SMITHFIELD HAM
Plum Pudding, Mince-Pies, Salads, Fruit Cake, Salted Nuts, Beaten Biscuits.
201 WEST GRACE DIAL 8-2805

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Best Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covic & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH ST. TEL. 21929
TELEPHONE 21929

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Wear
321 TENTH STREET

Canada
ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

Silk Hosiery of Distinction
LADY HUDSON
Silk stockings for women who prefer the best
Hudson's Bay Company.

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE 3-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

Hudson's Bay Company
"RICHELIEU" HATS
The quality hat that gives you that distinguished look.

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Kerrison & Adams Ltd.
FLORISTS
Largest Growers of Flowers in Northern Alberta
10241 Jasper Ave. Phones 25866-33007

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

WINNIPEG

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST 1921 O P L 4

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICTATOR RADIOS
Reliable Entertainment at
LOW COST
See the Beautiful 1939 Mantel and Console Models, Long and Short Wave, on display.
Radios, 4th Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's smart to wear
VAN RAALTE
Silk Hosiery

Three lengths to fit the tall, short or medium height woman.
$1.00
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton Headquarters for Complete Range

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63
73 KING STREET EAST

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Ontario Furniture, Ltd
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

LONDON
(Continued)

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7111
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 5568

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
60 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 18 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.
Ford

To Our Customers Everywhere We Send This Greeting
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

On all occasions greet your friends with cards that are distinctive.
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
LONDON ST. THOMAS

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
—of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

INSURANCE
Since 1870
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Ottawa 2-4823

Join the Rental Library
At Ottawa's
Smart Department Store
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa S-0600

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. S-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0458

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

R. & W. POWELL GROCER — PHONE, 2-2411

features many Monitor-advertised foods

Glistening Crystal
Complete sets or open stock patterns
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Wood for Grate Fires
234 Bank Street — 2-5777

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Frank Freeland
Custom Tailor
37 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
General Contractor
Estimates on new buildings construction. Alterations or repairs.
1480 Danforth Ave. — Glad. 2533

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. — Elgin 9965

Goodman's Fashion Shoppe
JANUARY SALE OF DRESSES
GREATLY REDUCED
561 Eglinton Ave. W., near Oriole Pkwy.
PHONE HY. 2820

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind. Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
19 CHURCH STREET — Phone Elgin 7906

Artists with Beautiful Blooms
Walker Flower Shop
294 Eglinton Ave. West
HYLAND 6688

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street — ME 3566-7-8-9

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury — Ki 6590

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 5333

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON. S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 2555 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

ARNOT COAL COMPANY
LL. 8354
COAL and COKE
City Wide Delivery
29 WABASH AVENUE

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1148 — North End MO 1179

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

ANNUAL
½ Price Sale Corsets
including:
"FLEXEES"
"GRENIER'S"
"IRIS"
"FRENCH-MAID"
"WOOLNOUGH"
All garments fitted if you wish
PHONE AND MAIL ORDERS
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 — 32 BLOOR W.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Season's Greetings
May we extend at this season to all our friends and customers best wishes for A Happy and Prosperous New Year.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
HYland 6151

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Baby o' Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main — Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 — EDNA REAMAN

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1866
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" — Estimates Free
HU. 5833 — 3407 YONGE

WINDSOR
ESTABLISHED 1910 — Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Now Buy the Best for Less
in our
Semi-Annual Reductions
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

LINENS
Household and Fancy Linens of Quality at Lowest
JANUARY SALE PRICES
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street — LA. 5098

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
THORNBURG BROS. Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West — LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses DE. 0531 to you.

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 — 1448 St. Catherine St. W.
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1213 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Expert Dry Cleaning Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

Buy
BRILLIANT COAL
and Be Satisfied
HODGE COAL CO. LTD.
Roy Drury, Mgr. — Phone 92211

FOODLAND Ltd.
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only
Free Delivery
BROAD and 11TH

Heinz Food Products
TEL. 6641

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co.
LIMITED
Quality
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 5458 — 715 Second Ave. N.

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
House of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Caxton Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION
4 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education, French, Trips, Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boué, 33 Bd. Erlanger, Paris.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
LEATHERGOODS
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY — TEA ROOM

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 49 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE — STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN — STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN — WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE — ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum
RYFFLIHOF
NEUENGASSE 30. — 1ST FLOOR
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.

GENEVA
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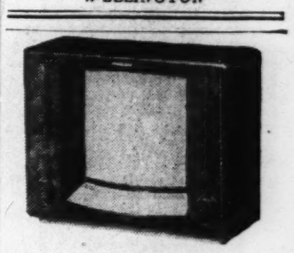

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute (3:16)—Not to be tossed off as *ab'-sloot*; sound it *ab'-so-lute*.

This word comes to us from the Latin *absolvere*, "to set free," and suggests "free from imperfection or deficiency."

Communion (35:25, etc.), **Eucharist** (32:9, etc.), **Lord's Supper** (34:29), **Sacrament** (subject, etc.) — "Communion" (Latin *communis*, "in common") suggests both having a share in and giving a share to. It is an expression of the spirit upon which certain communities have been founded—all those who believe together, hold things in common. When the communion is with Deity, there is emphasized a spiritual understanding or agreement which draws one up into a feeling of oneness with Him. Such communion can be achieved only by the pure in heart.

"Eucharist" (*U'-ka-rist*) is a shortened form of Greek *eucharistia*, explained by Tyndale as "thankesgeuing." It is commonly employed to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used only symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that *eucharistia* is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely related to *chairein*, "to rejoice."

"Lord's Supper" uses literal terms to describe the commemoration of the last solemn supper which Jesus ate with his disciples previous to the crucifixion. Little is connoted by the words except, obviously, the necessary preparation.

"Sacrament" (Latin *sacramentum*, "oath"—*sacrare*, "to dedicate," *sacer*, "holy") carries the deep significance of the vows one makes in rededicating oneself to the service of God and man.

Didymus (John 21:2) — *Did'-ih-mus*.

Draught (35:28)—*Draft* (*a* intermediate as in *ask*).

"Drink ye all of it" (Matt. 26:27)—If the reader is confused over the proper linking of the terms—"ye all" or "all of it"—he may have the problem solved by turning to the Greek text, which reads "*Piete* (drink ye) *ex* (out of) *autou* (it) *pantes* (all of you)." Tyndale translated: "Drinke of it every one."

Ensample (I Pet. 5:3) — This archaic form of "example" is pronounced *en-sam'-pl* (*e* short, *a* as in *ask*).

"I go a fishing" (John 21:3)—Peter, having been reclaimed by the Way-shower from the work of fisherman to become a fisher of men, is now suffering a relapse.

Immanuel (34:7)—*Ih-man'-u-el*. This is the familiar rendering of the Hebrew *Immanuw'el*, literally "with us (is) God."

Implicit (25:26)—*Im-pliss'-it*. That which is implicit (Latin *in*, "in," and *plicare*, "to fold") is infolded or attached closely. Implicit faith, then, is a faith which so entwines the subject with its object, that it is complete, unquestioning, without reserve.

Leviticus (Bible book)—The *e* is quick-long as in debate.

Love, lovest (John 21:15-17)—Although Jesus spoke in Aramaic, he is recorded in verses 15 and 16 as using a word for "lovest" which is represented in the Greek by *agapas*. Peter both times replies with a word represented by *phileo*.

In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

"1—*Agapao*—to regard with favor, make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.

"2—*Phileo*—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God; this is always No. 1."

In verse 17, Jesus himself is recorded as using *phileo*, and Peter for the third time replies with *phileo*. It is evident that the Way-shower was compassionate enough to reach down a hand to Peter after the disciple had failed to express the higher sense of love, which looks away from person to Principle.

Millennium (34:17) — *Mih-len'-ih-um*.

This word, from the Latin *mille*, "thousand," and *annus*, "year," has come to have a figurative application to a time or period of great happiness, peace, and freedom from wickedness. This meaning was doubtlessly influenced by the account in the twentieth chapter of Revelation, where it is stated that an angel bound Satan (v. 2); and that, after this, certain martyrs "lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years" (v. 4).

Nisan (32:29) — Despite the fact that Webster's gives *Ni'-san* (i long), every Hebrew scholar we have consulted insists that there is no etymological foundation for the long *i*. They point out unanimously that the word should be sounded *Niss'-an* (both vowels short). And that is good enough for us.

Numbers before Tenets—Not to be read any more than are numbers before Bible verses. (See last sentence in "Note for Students of the Lessons" on page iii of Quarterly.)

Sacramentum (32:5)—Latin words in English context take the so-called English pronunciation. This word is therefore sounded *sak-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Unction (10:10)—*Ungk'-shun* (first *u* short, second clipped-short).

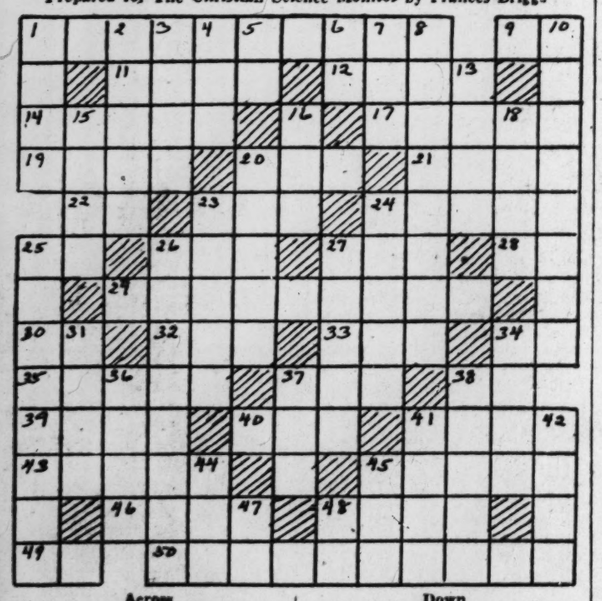
We trace this word back to the Latin *unctio*, "an anointing," from *ungere* (root of "unguent"), "to anoint." The term pictures for us the act of anointing with oil or ointment.

While "unction" may still be used literally to designate an ointment, the word is passing into figurative use, expressing "divine anointing with spiritual power." In this connection it is interesting to note that the ancient custom of anointing kings was purely symbolic, the act representing a divine bestowal of power and right to rule—hence the phrase "king by sacred unction."

Zebedee (John 21:2) — *Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in debate).

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

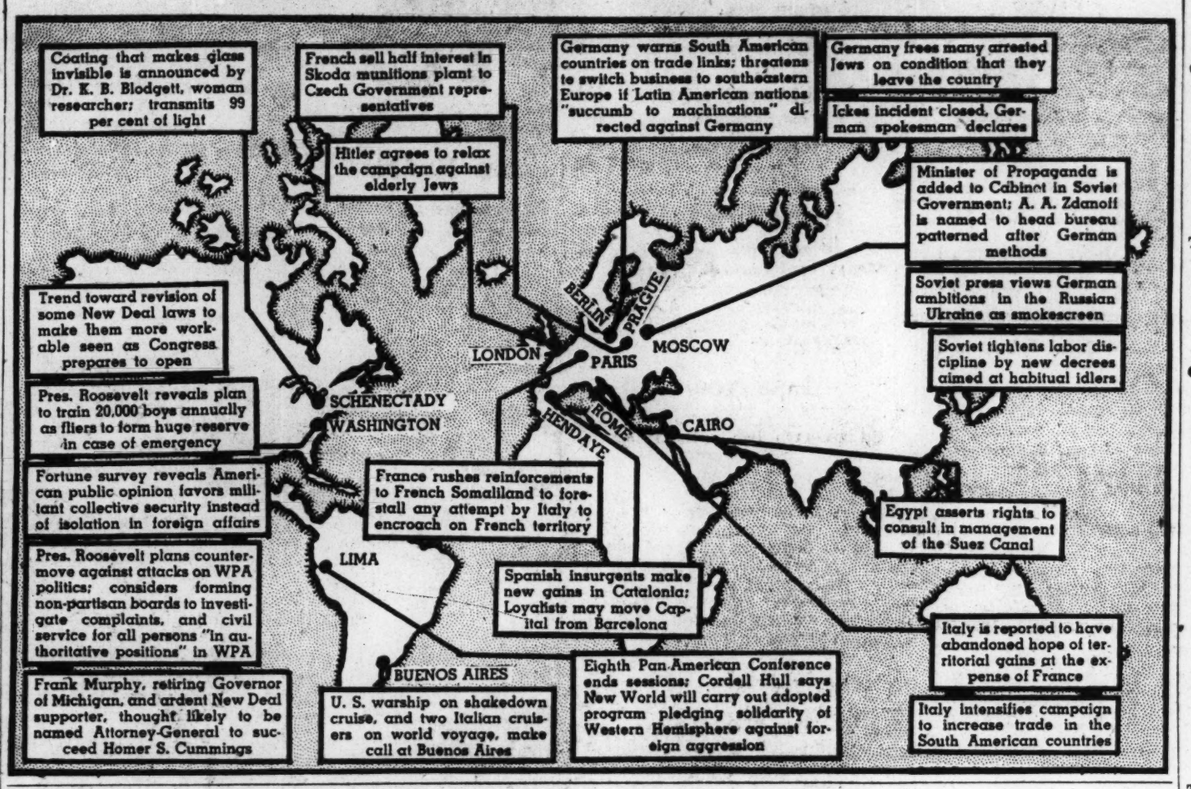
1—What are the sayings recorded in Matt. 5:13-12?
9—What was first name of Shakespeare (abbr.)?
11—What opera was written by Verdi when he was 58?
12—A riding whip with loop instead of a lash is what?
14—Rangoon is capital of what Indian Province?
17—The oak tree grows from what?
19—What is the fruit of the blackthorn?
20—What toy is made for spinning?
21—What did John Loudon Macadam build (sing.)?
22—Article.
23—What implement is used in playing the violin?
24—What is the outer garment worn by Eskimos?
25—What is the Roman numeral for 6?
26—Dance step.
27—For what was Rembrandt famous?
28—What often occurs as an element of Hebrew words and signifies "strength"?
29—What did Sherlock Holmes solve (pl.)?
30—Hartford is capital of what State (abbr.)?
33—What money of account was formerly used in Portugal?
33—In World War, soldiers wore masks as protection from what?
34—Past.
35—Who was fifth son of Japheth?
37—What Siberian river flows into Ob?
38—What is the symbol for selenium?
39—Who is mentioned in Bible as one of sons of Shobal?
40—A horse's docked tail is called what?
41—In music, what is a degree of the scale or staff?
43—What substance occurs as an exudation from some plants?
45—What birds honk?
46—What name was given to Esau?
48—What was name of a Levitical city in Manasseh?
49—What tool is used for chopping wood?
50—What English poet was born April 5, 1837 (poss.)?

Down

1—What protective pieces of cloth are worn by children?
2—Who was first high priest of the Jews?
3—What, besides tide, waits for no man?
4—What mount is in Asia Minor near site of ancient Troy?
5—What is the symbol for tantalum?
6—District of Columbia (abbr.).
7—What is a period of time during which certain influences prevail?
8—What Athenian philosopher was born about 469 B. C.?
10—Of what Burmese city did Kipling write?
13—Needy.
15—Shushan stood near what river?
16—What is the adult female of swine?
18—What implement did Maud Muller use on a summer day?
26—What composer is famous for his "Good-by"?
23—What canton in northwestern part of Switzerland is divided into two demi-cantons?
24—In Greek legend, who was last king of Troy?
28—What famous British queen had the longest reign?
26—What attracts tourists to Egypt (pl)?
27—To what place did Absalom flee?
31—If you lived in Biblical times, what would you try to get from a sackbut?
34—What insects are mentioned in Psalm 118?
36—What is starting place, station, or goal in various games?
37—What is the coarse part of flax?
38—The after end of a ship is called what?
41—What was Samuel considered by Saul?
42—In Biblical times, reeds were used to make what?
44—At this time.
45—What is a wildebeest?
47—What note in the musical scale comes between re and fa?
48—In Jewish calendar, what is fifth month of ecclesiastical year?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Coating that makes glass invisible is announced by Dr. K. B. Blodgett, woman researcher; transmits 99 per cent of light
French sell half interest in Skoda munitions plant to Czech Government representatives
Hitler agrees to relax the campaign against elderly Jews
Germany warns South American countries on trade links; threatens to switch business to southeastern Europe if Latin American nations "succumb to machinations" directed against Germany
Germany frees many arrested Jews on condition that they leave the country
Ickes incident closed, German spokesman declares
Minister of Propaganda is added to Cabinet in Soviet Government; A. A. Zdanoff is named to head bureau patterned after German methods
Soviet press views German ambitions in the Russian Ukraine as smokescreen
Soviet tightens labor discipline by new decrees aimed at habitual idlers
Trend toward revision of some New Deal laws to make them more workable seen as Congress prepares to open
Pres. Roosevelt reveals plan to train 20,000 boys annually as fliers to form huge reserve in case of emergency
Fortune survey reveals American public opinion favors militant collective security instead of isolation in foreign affairs
France rushes reinforcements to French Somaliland to forestall any attempt by Italy to encroach on French territory
Egypt asserts rights to consult in management of the Suez Canal
Pres. Roosevelt plans countermove against attacks on WPA politics; considers forming non-partisan boards to investigate complaints, and civil service for all persons "in authoritative positions" in WPA
Spanish insurgents make new gains in Catalonia; Loyalists may move Capital from Barcelona
Italy is reported to have abandoned hope of territorial gains at the expense of France
Frank Murphy, retiring Governor of Michigan, and ardent New Deal supporter, thought likely to be named Attorney-General to succeed Homer S. Cummings
U. S. warship on shakedown cruise, and two Italian cruisers on world voyage, make call at Buenos Aires
Eighth Pan American Conference ends sessions; Cordell Hull says New World will carry out adopted program pledging solidarity of Western Hemisphere against foreign aggression
Italy intensifies campaign to increase trade in the South American countries
LONDON
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Monitor Movie Guide

Crime Takes a Holiday (Columbia)—District Attorney Jack Holt employs many a ruse before he succeeds in cleaning out the "mob" and apprehending the "big shot," who has operated behind the false front of a music publishing firm. Fast and moderately entertaining. Marcia Ralston, Russell Hopton.—Adults and mature young people.

The Little Adventuress (Columbia)—Trite, pointless and dull. After countless hardships, the orphan girl rides her horse in the big race and wins $50,000. Edith Fellows, Richard Fiske, Cliff Edwards.—Adults.

Out West with the Hardys (M-G-M)—An excellent new volume for the Hardy home library. A college friend of Judge Hardy is about to be forced off his Arizona ranch by an unscrupulous neighbor. Will Judge Hardy please come to the rescue? Will he! Not only the Judge, but Mrs. Hardy, Andy, Marian, and Aunt Millie, Andy, brash and conceited, is humbled by a diminutive cowgal named Virginia Weidler. Thrown from a horse, he ends up riding a burro, Marian has a brief, mistaken romance with the ranch foreman. Aunt Millie plays her usual helpful interlocutor, and Mrs. Hardy buys the ancient Indian blanket map which finally thwarts the villains. Wholesome, homey comedy which again succeeds in biting a large chunk out of the middle class American life. Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford.—Family.

The Story of a Cheat (French)—Sacha Guitry scores a slick, cinematic tour de force. As author, narrator, director, and principal actor, he tells the story of a man who was punished when he did right and rewarded when he did wrong. As a small boy, he stole a few sous. As punishment, he was forbidden the mushrooms his family of 12 were eating for luncheon. But the mushrooms were toadstools, and he was alone in the world. He became a croupier, a thief, a soldier, a card cheat, a gambler, and finally a private detective. Sophistry, frankly unmoral, "Le Roman d'un Tricheur" should be accepted solely for what it is. Serge Grave, Pierre Assy, Pierre Labry, Pauline Carton, Marguerite Moreno, Jacqueline Delubac, Roseline Derean.—Adults and mature young people.

Young Dr. Kildare (M-G-M)—The title should not necessarily prejudice against this sincere and sympathetic study of a young interne trying to decide how he may best serve humanity. There are no operating room scenes though the story passes largely against a hospital background. By substituting common sense for a psychiatrist's notions, the interne revives a distraught girl to normalcy. Fired for insubordination, he is apprenticed by the hospital's leading diagnostician. Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore are outstanding in their respective roles. Lynne Carver, Nat Pendleton, Jo Ann Sayers, Samuel S. Hinds, Emma Dunn.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy."

Adults and Young People: "Bob, Son of Battle" ("to the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware."

Adults Only: "Thanks for the Memory," "Amphityron, "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Winter Sports
Syracuse, N. Y.

In a busy city of many hills, the police and motorists were finding sliding in the streets a major problem. One evening a small advertisement was in the paper:

"I will give two hours of my time, daily, to take children under twelve coasting if they will pledge themselves not to slide in the streets at any time."

The mother of two had offered a loving solution and it was seized upon with joy.

At the end of three days she had 50 youngsters enrolled and two other mothers were assisting. From all over the city requests poured in to form "Coasting Clubs"; mothers were glad indeed to further this idea in other sections of the city. The safety division and police co-operated, and what had been begun as a neighborhood project is rapidly developing into a sound plan for all the children of the city to have their winter fun at no expense to limb, purse, or person—only the loving gift of time.

Sunbonnet Sue

Of January's sparkling days,
Of spring days nearer winging,
Of June-time days and Autumn days,
Glad New Year's Day is singing.
L.M.

Expectation

On some natures the expectation of others acts as a stimulus, the force of which is quite incalculable. It spurs a natural humility into fixed resolution and self-reliance; turns sloth into energy, earnestness into action, and goads diffidence up the hill of achievement. — Mary Cholmondeley.

Quotation for Today

KEEP down as much as you can the standard of your wants, for in this lies a great secret of manliness, true wealth, and happiness.—W. E. GLADSTONE.

Recipe for a Happy New Year

Take twelve fine, full-grown months, see that these are thoroughly free from all old memories of bitterness, rancor, hate, and jealousy; cleanse these completely from every clinging spite; pick off all specks of pettiness and bitterness; in short, see that these months are freed from all the past—have them as fresh and clean as when they first came from the great storehouse of Time.

Cut these months into thirty or thirty-one equal parts. This batch will keep for just one year. Do not attempt to make up the whole batch at one time (so many persons spoil the entire lot in this way), but prepare one day at a time, as follows:

Into each day put twelve parts of faith, eleven of patience, ten of courage, nine of work (some people omit this ingredient and so spoil the plan of the rest), eight of hope, seven of fidelity, six of liberality, five of kindness, four of rest (leaving this out is like leaving the oil out of the salad—don't do it), three of prayer, two of meditation, and one well-selected resolution. If you have no conscientious scruples, put in about a teaspoonful of good spirits, a dash of fun, a pinch of folly, a sprinkling of play, and a heaping cupful of good humor.

Pour into the whole love ad libitum and mix with a vim. Cook thoroughly in a fervent heat, garnish with a few smiles and a sprig of joy; then serve with quietness, unselfishness, and cheerfulness—and a happy New Year is a certainty.—Anon.

In Lighter Vein

How Beat the Stock Market

"Dad," said the financier's son, running into his father's office, "lend me $500."

"What for, my boy?"

"I've got a sure tip on the market."

"How much shall we make out of it?" asked the parent cautiously.

"A couple of hundred sure," replied the son eagerly. "That's a hundred each."

"Here's your hundred," said his father. "Let's consider that we have made this deal and that it has succeeded. You make a hundred dollars and I save four hundred."

When Words Fail

The golfer stepped up to the tee and drove off. The ball sailed straight down the fairway, leaped onto the green, and rolled into the hole. The golfer threw his club in the air with excitement.

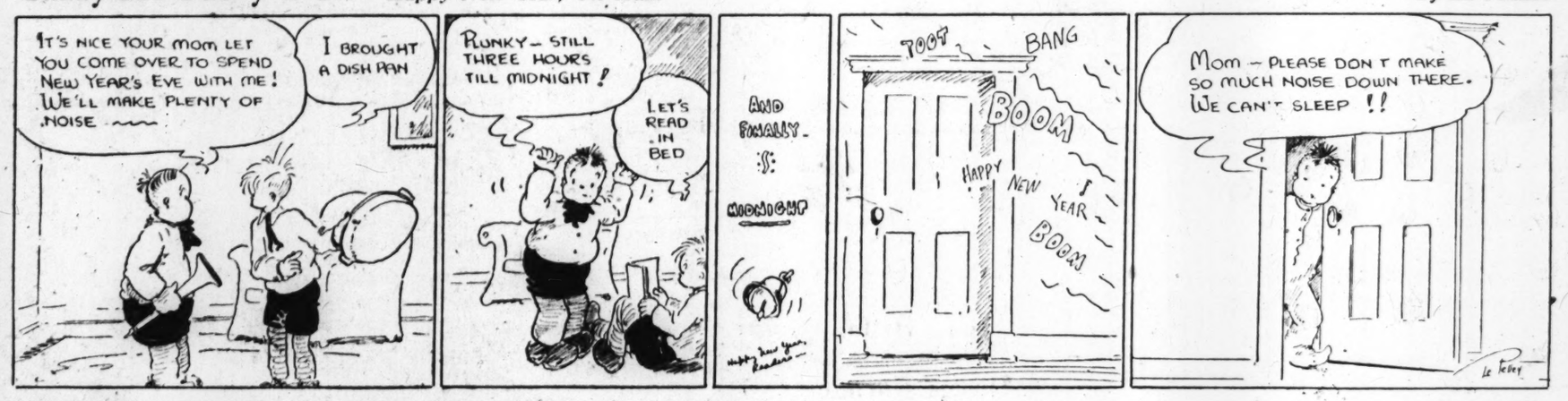
"What have you suddenly gone crazy about?" asked his wife, who was trying to learn something about the game.

"Why, I just did a hole in one!" yelled the golfer, a wild gleam of delight in his eyes.

"Did you?" asked his wife placidly. "Do it again, dear, I didn't see you."—Cash Year.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Happy New Year, Oh Hum*

By Le Pelley


IT'S NICE YOUR MOM LET YOU COME OVER TO SPEND NEW YEAR'S EVE WITH ME! WE'LL MAKE PLENTY OF NOISE
I BROUGHT A DISH PAN
PLUNKY — STILL THREE HOURS TILL MIDNIGHT!
LET'S READ IN BED
AND FINALLY — MIDNIGHT
TOOT
BANG
BOOM
HAPPY NEW YEAR
BOOM
MOM — PLEASE DON'T MAKE SO MUCH NOISE DOWN THERE. WE CAN'T SLEEP!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sweet Dreams*

By Carmack

The Boss was saying something about making new resolutions today-he was going to do this, and he wasn't going to do that—
I couldn't get interested in it, though—
Until suddenly I heard him say something about not giving me any more baths!
Boy! Did that make me yip and dance to beat the band—
But not for long as I suddenly woke up and found I had only been dreaming—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy New Year!*

By The Hagers

THE CALENDARS NOW INDICATE THE CLOSE OF 1938.
JAN. 1938
WHAT MEMORIES TONIGHT ARE STIRRED— THE VISIT OF THE WOOGA BIRD,
MAY 1938
THE DESERT, SILENT, CACTUS-CROWNED, WHERE SANDY SNOWBEARD'S MINE I FOUND.
HAPPY NEW YEAR
I'VE PLACED A NEW YEAR ON MY WALL. MAY IT BRING HAPPINESS TO ALL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Steel Against Gold

NUMEROUS Western onlookers, whenever the wires bring news of a Japanese military victory, cite the belief that Japan has undertaken an enterprise which is beyond her economic strength, and that military success will not avert ultimate economic failure. Great Britain's Prime Minister put this point rather delicately when he recently told the House of Commons:

> China cannot be developed into a real market without the influx of a great deal of capital. That capital cannot be supplied by Japan. It is quite certain that when the war is over and the reconstruction of China begins she cannot be reconstructed without some help from Great Britain.

There is an obvious implication in this statement that, if Britain is to play the role of banker in the rebuilding of China, British rights and interests must be respected. More militant critics of Japan than Mr. Chamberlain foresee bankruptcy and revolution as the penalty of Japan's ambitious drive into China.

And by the canons of orthodox economics many danger signals are flying for Japan. The national debt is rising rapidly. In round figures in was six billion yen in 1931, ten billions in 1936, sixteen billions at the present time, with prospects of passing the figure of twenty billions before the fiscal year 1939-40 is ended. The currency is held at its constant value of one shilling, two pence by severe control measures. Export trade (excluding the sales to Manchoukuo and to China which do not bring in real money, valid for purchases in other lands) has fallen off by almost 40 per cent.

But orthodox economics is based on assumptions of political and economic liberty which present-day dictatorships set at nought. The Soviet Union industrialized itself, after a fashion, with the aid of wholesale forced labor, expropriation of the private traders and more well-to-do peasants, and the imposition of tremendous sacrifices on the population. Germany contrives to spend dizzy sums on armament. This is also true of Italy, which has also succeeded in carrying the burden of two minor wars, one in Abyssinia, the other in Spain.

So there is at least a chance that Japan will accomplish what it has set about in China. Large enterprises demanding big initial capital investment may have to wait for many years. But a good deal can be done with the combination of unlimited Chinese cheap labor and the organizing ability which Japan possesses and has displayed in Korea, Formosa, and Manchoukuo.

What the Far East—and not only the Far East—is witnessing today is an interesting struggle of steel against gold, using both these words in their broadest sense to symbolize respectively military power and industrial wealth and capacity. Hopelessly inferior to America and Britain in gold, Japan has thrown its steel, its warships, bombs and bayonets, into the scale on the speculation that perhaps in this way it will finally obtain what it regards as its fair share of the world's gold, in the shape of natural resources and trade opportunities. The outcome of this struggle will be of historic importance: for other countries besides Japan are proceeding on the assumption that steel is more potent than gold.

Exit the Truant Officer

TIME was when the Truant Officer—more bad dream than human being in the eyes of the young—just up and "took out," with scowls and show of righteousness, after boys and girls whose primary sin was that they, like Ferdinand the Bull, were just suddenly seized with a desire to sit in a field, and smell the flowers, and be happy.

But the Truant Officer is now no more, according to Mrs. Ruth Coryell, of a New Jersey School system. Now, in place of that bogeyman—or bogeywoman, as the case might have been—there is an "attendance officer" with neither scowls nor show of righteousness; not interested in catching young recalcitrants at their wicked deficiencies and returning them by the scruffs of their unwilling necks to the schoolroom, but rather in finding out causes for the roamings, and working out a co-operative remedial program.

It would be Mrs. Coryell's idea that the impulse to truancy usually comes from one of three causes: maladjustment at school; maladjustment at home; or plain, sheer exuberance. Mrs. Coryell's further idea would be that these are not causes for legislation but for patient investigation and the exercise of experience and wisdom. She thinks the number of youngsters who would now stipulate that there is a great yawning chasm between school and going fishing is much less than it would have been ten or fifteen years ago, because school, in general, has been made much more interesting than it used to be. Curricula are more flexible and old, dull, stereotyped school activities have been replaced by projects and assignments which tend to compete on a fair level for the interest of the pupil with the flash of a speckled trout in a pool, or hickory nuts to be gathered in the fall.

The problems of school maladjustment may not be completely solved for years to come. But anyway the Truant Officer, with his long, dismal look down the side of his nose, has gone into the dust bin. Which, Mrs. Coryell thinks, is something.

Right Kind of Intervention

THE international non-partisan project for sending food to both sides in the Spanish civil war is possibly the brightest ray of humanitarianism in a year-end clouded with man's inhumanity to man. The plan is to collect $500,000 from individuals to send 600,000 barrels of flour to Spain to feed the needy wherever found. Help of the United States Government has been accorded in organizing the work and the flour will be transported free by ships of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Some questions may be asked by those who are interested primarily in the victory of one side in Spain as to the effect of this food on the interminable and apparently futile fighting. But distribution will be by the Society of Friends, and everyone knows that the Quakers do this kind of job with sole attention to relieving distress. Moreover the proposal was made by Ernest Toller, German playwright, and the American committee is headed by George MacDonald, a papal marquis. It appears to be a genuinely non-partisan project. And in contrast to a farcical non-intervention program which has masked intervention to feed war's flames, this looks like the right kind of intervention—to feed the innocent victims.

Alice-in-Washington Finance

THE United States Treasury has performed that Alice-in-Wonderland feat of being paid to borrow money. Just before Christmas, Secretary Morgenthau sold the Treasury's weekly discount bills, over $100,000,000 of them, at par or better. On $100,000 of this amount the Treasury actually obtained a premium. People so anxious to lend Uncle Sam money that they pay him to take it!

To the hungry-eyed youngster with his nose pressed against the bakery window, the Treasury's experience may be a ray of bright hope. Perhaps after all that day is not too distant in which he can get that apple tart in the window, get it for nothing, or better still be paid for taking it. Unfortunately for him there is a very simple explanation of this unusual phenomenon in the United States Treasury. For the banks and large depositors who bought these bills and even paid for the privilege of doing so actually saved money themselves.

The banks by turning funds into bills saved insurance on the deposits, while the large depositors avoided deposit taxes as levied by some states. Also the banks were able to do a little window dressing, making their year-end statements look better by switching funds from their already overextended cash item into the more agreeable one of government holdings. Everybody was pleased with their part in the transaction—and, it wasn't done with mirrors.

Fencing With Axes

BELIEVE me," said Premier Mussolini on May 5, 1936, "this victory in East Africa puts Italy in the ranks of the satisfied powers." And indeed that was what some nations, and France in particular, had hoped his conquest would do. For there was one unsatisfied power which could not be appeased except at great cost to France. That power was Germany. To keep Italy in the anti-German "front," which had been formed by that country with France and Britain at the Stresa Conference, was of prime importance to French pre-Munich strategy.

But today Italy is again among the unsatisfied powers, and this time satisfaction can be given not at the expense of an independent African emperor, or at the general expense to Europe which loss of League of Nations prestige meant, but solely at a cost to France. There is irony in the fact that the "natural aspirations" Italy today feels took their first fruits in Africa without too much opposition from France.

As it happens, what Italian leaders object to at the moment is French refusal to invite Britain to mediate in the dispute. The British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary are to visit Rome in mid-January. France evidently has apprehensions that unless her position is made crystal clear—that France intends to give up not one scrap of territory—the conversatfons in Rome may go against French interest. Italy evidently feels that British influence would favor Italian demands on France.

One may see here a real danger to democratic solidarity in Europe: that the London-Paris axis may be weakened more by adroit pressures on Britain at Rome than the Rome-Berlin axis can be by pressures on Rome by Britain. That the possibility of so using the Franco-Italian rift has occurred to German diplomats is indicated in reports of Field-Marshal Goering's intentions to visit Italian-Libya in the near future, to give an appearance of German interest in Italy's position in Africa.

The danger to the London-Paris axis must be quite plain to British diplomats, who no doubt will take steps to reassure France that the British visit to Rome will not in any adverse way affect French interests. Aside from such assurances, there is a growing determination in Britain to make no further concessions without that "sign" which Mr. Chamberlain has demanded of German willingness to make appeasement two-sided.

Corrigan in Print

Book News of the Day

EVEN in print, Douglas Corrigan sticks to his explanation of how he happened to land in Ireland when he started to fly to California. His compass was not at fault, he says. He merely misread it.

But there is no excuse for misreading THAT'S MY STORY (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50). For it is a straightforward account of his career from the time that he sold papers in San Antonio, Texas, until he returned from his amazing flight across the Atlantic. There is no mistaking the fact that he wrote the book himself. In its touches of humor and even its awkward phrasing, it is all his own.

In many respects, it is a characteristically American biography of a boy who faced many problems and discouragements, took the few opportunities that came his way, and made the most of them. One of his heroes was Charles A. Lindbergh. He remembers when the Spirit of St. Louis was built, and he had a hand in assembling that historic plane. Though he does not say so in as many words, it is easy to understand that Lindbergh's exploit prompted his own "wrong way" hop to fame.

* * *

There are other things that can be read into the simple text. Apparently he likes people, individually and in the mass. He recounts his numerous receptions as a public figure with obvious enjoyment. He also mentions with satisfaction acquaintances whom he remembers after long separation.

Though he insists that his navigation was faulty, he speaks of engines and machinery with the familiarity that comes from long experience. His flight may have been a fluke. It seems, after reading his story, to have been the reward for long and careful preparation with the limited resources at his disposal.

In his adaptability to circumstances, he is typical of the man who has risen from the ranks. As a youth he worked in a bottling factory. When a better job with more pay came along, he took it. He ran a sanding machine in a factory, turned to carpentry, became interested in aviation and saved his breakfast and luncheon money to pay for lessons in flying. Even in hard times he generally managed to get a job.

* * *

He is American in his instinct for travel. He mentions his journeys quietly. But he has seen much of the United States on a limited pocketbook. His jaunts were not luxurious. He and a friend bought a secondhand car for $15 for a trip across the continent. More than once he had to stop and tinker with the machinery. Barnstorming adventures by plane made him acquainted with the East and South. His journey to Dublin was longer than some of his earlier trips, but it was not greatly different.

One thing he leaves unexplained. What is he going to do next? He has not a word to say on the subject. He ends his book as casually as he began it. That seems to be the Corrigan way. E. F. M.

Getting Bigger and Bigger

—to Look at Madrid

MADRID seems to survive today on a momentum gathered from its years of astonishing heroism. Pinched and worn, it still shakes a shabby fist in depression's face and challenges any guest to decry its courageous hospitality.

But ironic indeed is that pre-war proverb of which the Madrileno was so proud: "From Madrid to heaven; and in heaven a chink to look at Madrid." The chink could reveal little now that a self-respecting citizen would wish to display: shell-torn calles, somber, unpainted buildings, food queues, and, over all, a haunted weariness that peeps like a scowling rock even from that sea of unquenchable morale.

One imaginative visitor has described contemporary Madrid as a "city of the moon"; it is an apt fancy. A once-rich vineyard, the fruits of which were gayety, benevolence, picturesqueness, generosity, has been ravaged by a locust-plague ignorance and destruction, and only the generosity has survived. Gayety and benevolence are subdued into mechanical manners; picturesqueness has crumbled into a shell-crater. But generosity's innate courtesy is still the breathing quality that will give Madrid's Phoenix the spark of life.

It is the generosity that will hand you a piece of bread though the donor's ration is only a few ounces per day—or an egg which has cost twelve times a normal price; it is the generosity that will have a trench-weary soldier to beg your acceptance of his street-car seat; and it is the courtesy that will disclaim your "Thank-you" with genuine embarrassment.

The ordeal of a stroll through the city's streets in this third year of civil war has something paradoxically inspiring about it. Somehow unreal are the demolished houses, the dusty trees and blistered street-cars; battered automobiles and sand-bagged palaces. This is the visible evidence. But the true spirit of Madrid is not there; rather does it shine from a smile, from the *bonhomie* of a salute, from the staunch uprightness of a mother standing patiently in the bread-line for her children's daily meal, from a waft of perfume or a youthful whistle.

Such fragments of stoicism are notable in a city that still vibrates incessantly to the boom and chatter of besieging guns of war; in a city where one walks down a sunny street, alive with shoppers and animated traffic, suddenly to pause before a barricade and learn that war is barking its insanity but fifty yards beyond.

Extinguished, too, is the scintillation of Madrid's night, and he is an urgent wayfarer who would stumble through the pitch blackness of the bomb-ripped boulevards. "Business as usual", though, is still the brave slogan of theaters and movies, their audiences fantastically comprising a majority of green-clad soldiers whose place, perhaps an hour before, was behind a rifle-butt in some trampled trench

With toppling perseverance, the social structure which was so gayly built of cafés and green parks, rears still, but its artificial tenancy bears little resemblance to former times; and it stands today as just another manifestation of an impregnable will to hang on to the truth of the past in face of the tide of the present. HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

First of Five Articles

North . . South . . East . . West

An Invitation to Travel

By Frank L. Perrin

EXPERTS among the lawmakers in Congress and the managing directors of American railroads are seeking a solution to the carriers' perplexing problems. It is sought to legislate prosperity for the railroads by applying some formula designed to transmute deficits into the currency of tangible profits or surpluses. It appears to be not at all discouraging that all similarly concocted panaceas have failed to bring relief in the broader field of industry, production, distribution and use. Human nature does not readily or spontaneously respond to allurements of planned economies.

It is interesting, in studying the problems of the rail carriers in particular, to compare the problems of today with those which it was sought to deal with constructively and helpfully a few years ago. At the time the Interstate Commerce Act was passed against the insistent protest of the independent carriers, the railroads enjoyed an almost complete monopoly of the internal transport systems. Every form of competition was discouraged or stifled. Rates were fixed arbitrarily and concessions to favored shippers discouraged the development of competing industries.

* * *

In not a few of the states the railroad lobbies influenced legislation and controlled the elections. The railroads then did not ask favors; they demanded them. In both branches of Congress there were influential members whose allegiance was to railroads rather than to their constituents. Despite this, the regulatory measures were adopted nationally and by states. By law it was made possible to fix the per mile or per ton tariffs to be charged for transporting freight and the per mile charge for passengers. But it was not then found to be possible to limit or prescribe a maximum expenditure from such revenues for management, operation and financing.

Assuming, or agreeing, that the laws then enacted met, as nearly as possible, the needs of that period, it may nevertheless be discovered that unpredictable economic changes have made it as necessary now to reappraise the problem and readjust our estimate of proposed solutions. First, and perhaps most important of all, is the fact that the steam and rail carriers no longer enjoy a monopoly either of freight or passenger traffic. The automobile, the auto-truck, the trailer, the cross-country buses and the airplanes are competitors not dreamed of when the Interstate Commerce Act was passed. The whole picture has been changed.

Probably it will be agreed that today the problems of the principal rail carriers are not national, but regional. Reorganizations, the expiration of land-grant commitments and obligations, the shifting and appreciable sifting down of sectional industrial competition, have operated to enhance the difficulty of applying nation-wide rules impartially, and without damage. There are convincing arguments to support the proposal that the carriers themselves, rather than the legislatures, state and national, should fix the rates to be charged individually or regionally. The basis of ratemaking should be the lowest possible charge which will insure a profit on capacity transportation, rather than the highest possible charge that the traffic will bear.

* * *

If we apply to this situation the wisdom of experience, we might offer quite convincing argument in support of the premise that the wider distribution of available foodstuffs would be facilitated, to the advantage of both producers and consumers, and this without loss of net revenues to the carrying roads. And beyond this there would be a welcome invitation to travel oftener and farther by rail. The American people enjoy long journeys for pleasure and short journeys for business or profit. Even now the cars and coaches of many of the railroads are occupied to comfortable capacity. But it can be assured that at a reasonably reduced cost of travel more trains would be required to accommodate pleased and appreciative travelers. Every train would become an excursion train.

There is no scarcity of fuel to generate power. There are men qualified to operate the trains. Safe roadbeds stretch from ocean to ocean and lakes to gulf. Is there sound reasoning in permitting all this available equipment, all this unemployed trained man-power, all these opportunities to render a needed and wholly acceptable service to remain only partially utilized? A condition, not a theory, confronts us.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Message for 1939

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently the Monitor gave an account of a Norwegian girl who sang through the night, to keep up the courage of the sailors, on a Norwegian freighter in distress at sea. It appears that when she stopped singing, she noticed that the light of hope and courage on the faces of the sailors around her, seemed to go out—so she sang to lift the anxiety and to bring hope and courage to view. What a beautiful message this brings us all for the New Year! To sing!—not just when things seem pleasant, and to be going well—but when the darkness seems to gather.

Bible students are all familiar with the account in Acts 16, of the singing of Paul and Silas. With their feet made fast in the stocks, and in prison, what hope did there seem of deliverance? But they sang—they sang praises to God—and everyone's bands were loosed.

Have we in 1938 and in previous years been looking in a wrong direction for deliverance from unemployment, business depression, financial problems, wars, and rumors of wars? Let us try a new way in 1939—1939 whose pages are yet unwritten—what might not those pages be, if we will all sing, in our hearts each day and every day. Sing first to the Father who careth for all, to bring hope and courage to view to those around—and then to bring to view the solution of the problems present in 1939. G. A.

Boston

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

London

THE deeper currents of British opinion are never easy to judge—if one sets any store by the soundness of one's judgment. I do not mean soundness at a given moment. I mean a rightness of interpretation that will stand the test of things to come. So hard is it now to give chapter and verse in support of a definite judgment, that I am tempted to fall back upon journalistic sense.

In October, 1922, when the Lloyd George Coalition Cabinet was on its last legs—as the event soon proved—there was a question whether the real Conservative leader, Bonar Law, who was no longer in the Cabinet, should or should not attend a meeting at the (Conservative) Carlton Club at which Mr. Stanley Baldwin (now Earl Baldwin) would put forward his case against the Government of which he was a member.

Bonar Law knew that if he went to the meeting to support Mr. Baldwin the Cabinet would fall, and that he (Bonar Law) would have to become Prime Minister. Though he may have doubted his physical capacity to carry this burden, he was more than half convinced that it was his duty to take the risk. He consulted me about it, and I advised him to go to the meeting, become Prime Minister and form a government.

He objected that there would have to be a dissolution of Parliament and a general election at which—according to the most expert electoral authorities—he could not hope to win a majority of more than twenty-five seats, far too small a backing for a new government.

I brushed his objection aside and told him he would get a majority of at least seventy-five. "Where are your figures?" he asked.

"I have none," I answered. "I smell it."

* * *

Bonar Law went to the Carlton Club meeting, became Prime Minister, dissolved Parliament and got a majority of seventy-eight seats at the general election. In after years I made guesses that turned out to be even more accurate than this. And the other day, down in the West Country at Bridgewater, I made a guess (which the experts flouted) upon the result of Vernon Bartlett's fight for that Parliamentary seat. It was that he would be elected by a majority in the neighborhood of 2,000. His actual majority was more than 2,300. The experts predicted a 2,000 majority for his opponent.

Before making this guess I spent two days in the constituency, addressing public meetings in support of Vernon Bartlett, who, ages ago, had been my private secretary. I smelt that the policy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, was going to be condemned by a big popular vote in favor of its independent non-party critic. A young Liberal Member of Parliament who spoke with me at one of Mr. Bartlett's meetings put what I felt into simple language. "I have had," he said, "the most thrilling experience of my life. I have been in the midst of a real uprising of the people."

Vernon Bartlett was a good candidate. He was widely known as a popular broadcaster. But these advantages would have availed little or nothing against the strong territorial influence of his Conservative opponent if there had not been an uprising of the people. I doubt whether the strongest Labor or Liberal party candidate could have got the votes. What gave Mr. Bartlett victory was the chance which his independent progressive candidature offered everybody to vote on an issue above party.

* * *

If Mr. Chamberlain had taken the advice of sundry "experts" after the Munich Agreement—to dissolve Parliament at once and to "cash in" politically on national relief at the avoidance of war—he might perhaps have got a sufficient majority. But a general election in Great Britain cannot be held overnight. It takes about six weeks for all the arrangements to be made. And within six weeks the feeling of the people might have been found to be running as strongly against him and his colleagues as it ran at Bridgewater.

Since Bridgewater, all the serious signs have pointed in the same direction. Party candidates, in other by-elections, may have done as well or less well than they expected. The aggregate of votes has shown a decided turnover against the Government. Even the failure of the Duchess of Atholl to retain her seat in Parliament in a campaign based on opposition to the Government's foreign policy has brought her so many messages of encouragement that she and her supporters feel the fight was worth while.

In many other places non-party democratic groups are being formed. Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are growing anxious.

We shall see what we shall see. Nobody can forecast with any certainty how things will go in England or abroad during the next few weeks. But I "smell" that the tide of public feeling has turned strongly against the policy of the Munich "agreement" and that nothing short of a miracle is now likely to turn it back.